MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

26 NOVEMBER 1980

Inter-Arab Affairs

Husayn Speech--Amman radio carried Jordan's King Husayn speech to the opening session of the 11th Arab summit conference on 25 November. Referring to the need for "joint Arab action" that "does not accept any bargaining over Arab rights in Palestine," King Husayn pledged support for the "steadfastness" of Palestinians in occupied land. He did not mention the PLO by name in discussing the Palestinian issue. The king went on to say that "joint Arab action" against "external threats" is necessary not only to confront "expansionist Zionism" but also to protect the Arab nation from attempts to control it from the outside, trying to exploit the "current rift in the Arab ranks." A third external challenge that requires joint action, the king said, is the "cultural challenge" brought about by economic development.

King Husayn also spoke of the need to take joint action against a number of "internal threats and challenges," including the problem of differences among Arab states, the gaps in economic levels of the states, the growing trend to care for "regional interests at the expense of pan-Arab interests" and the return to slogans which "dominated the Arab scene two decades ago" and "divided the Arab homeland."

The king said differences among the Arab states should be settled on the basis of "the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of any Arab country" and that the news media should be banned from touching on such differences "so that we can contain them and confine the whole issue to calm intergovernmental contacts." A comprehensive Arab economic and developmental strategy is needed, the king said, not only to achieve a balance of power with Israel and make the "influential powers of the world regard our just demands with respect and seriousness," but also to harness economic growth in the interest of the "entire nation" and ensure a "fair distribution of gains" within each country to diminish social gaps and ensure cohesion.

The Jordanian monarch then stressed the importance of drawing up a framework of Arab economic cooperation to provide a decade of Arab economic growth and develop Arab military power. Husayn expressed the hope that the summit would lay down the principles of establishing an Arab military industry and organizing cooperation among different military commands to achieve unified training regulations and integration of weapons. The king also stressed the need for Arab states to continue the "dialogue with all the international groups" in order to gain friends for "our legitimate causes." King Husayn added that such a course necessitates a coordinated Arab stand whereby "no given Arab stand contradicts any other Arab stand on a certain issue."

Summit Conference Agenda--Amman radio reported that the Arab League General Secretariat had announced the agenda of the summit conference as ratified by its opening session on 25 November. Priority will be given to the strategy of joint economic action while the program of action to confront "the Zionist enemy" will be discussed second. Referring to a number of documents on joint economic action that the conference will discuss, an official spokesman, in a statement broadcast by Amman television, noted that the opening session had decided to set up a subcommittee composed of representatives of Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait and Jordan to prepare a blueprint for a decade of Arab development.

Summit Boycott--PDRY leader 'Ali Nasir Muhammad confirmed South Yemen's support for Syria's position on the summit in a statement reported by Aden radio on 25 November. Stressing that the PDRY looks at the summit through the eyes of the parties involved "in confronting the Zionist enemy--namely, Syria, Lebanon and the PLO"--'Ali Nasir Muhammad said the convening of the summit in the absence of "the principal parties to the confrontation" will not serve the Arab cause. According to KUNA, Aden radio also reported Syrian Minister

of State for Foreign Affairs Faruq ash-Shar' as calling for a meeting of the Arab Steadfastness and Confrontation Front in order to "study attempts by the forces of Arab reaction to impose their will on the Arab masses." Ash-Shar' had earlier delivered a message on the summit from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to the PDRY leader. An unattributed commentary on Tripoli radio also called for an immediate meeting of "the militant forces" of the steadfastness front to stop the "reactionary tide."

Commenting on the Amman summit Damascus radio claimed that it opened in an atmosphere of "apprehension and anxiety" and noted that in his speech King Husayn had "completely ignored the PLO" and had "implicitly criticized" the late Egyptian President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir.

Iran Domestic Affairs

At a 25 November session of the Majlis, deputies presented a seven-point letter pledging a common front against "internal, corrupt and counterrevolutionary ranks" who have "upset the imam. In the letter, carried textually by Tehran radio, the deputies vowed to maintain their silence on divisive issues so as to thwart "the counterrevolution," expressed their anxiety over the "negligent approach" of some deputies to their work, condemned the press for exacerbating differences and urged the people to put the constitution first, calling on the clergy to aid this effort. The deputies also asked the country's leaders to use legal means to solve their problems, called on the president and the prime minister to complete the Cabinet and urged the Supreme Defense Council to break the siege around Abadan and "eliminate shortages and faults" in the armed forces. At the same session, the Majlis confirmed Dr Mohammad Bahonar as the new minister of education and training.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Tehran radio reported that Iranian forces clashed with Iraqi troops along the Mahshahr-Abadan highway, halting an attempt by an Iraqi armored column to cross the axis. The radio said revolution guards also launched "bold guerrilla attacks" against Iraqi forces occupying Khuninshahr (Khorramshahr). According to the radio, Iranian forces repelled an Iraqi attempt to cross the Karkheh River near Dezful and are now firmly entrenched on the western side of the river. Two joint staff communiques, carried by Tehran radio, reported Iranian air force planes in action around Ahvaz and Dezful as well as strikes on Iraqi targets in As-Sulaymaniyah, Irbil and Dahuk Governorates. An Iraqi General Command communique, carried by Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses, said Iraqi helicopters struck Iranian forces around Sumar and Abadan destroying tanks and armored personnel carriers. The communique also reported that Iraqi Air Force planes hit Iranian targets south of Gilan, northeast of Dehloran and in the Sumar area.

YAR

YAR Information Minister Hasan Ahmad al-Lawzi, in an interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper AR-RAY AL-'AMM on 18 November, denied reports of an outbreak of fighting in the country. He asserted that the YAR enjoys "stability and calm" under the present "wise leadership" of Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. Earlier, on 10 November, the German press agency DPA and, on 14 November, Tehran radio's Arabic service had reported fighting between government forces and National Democratic Front militia in the southern provinces.

EGYPT

In a 25 November interview with a Danish television correspondent, reported by MENA President Anwar as-Sadat said he would prefer to retire at the end of his second term in office in October 1982 but he does not think the Egyptian people will "make it easy" for him to do this.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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TEXT OF KING HUSAYN'S OPENING ADDRESS TO ARAB SUMMIT

JN251145 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0948 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text of speech delivered by Jordan's King Husayn at the opening session of the 11th Arab summit conference in Amman on 25 November 1980--live]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Brother kings, presidents and princes, leaders of the Arabs. Peace and blessing of God be upon you. I welcome you in your homeland, Jordan. Your arrival and your blessed meeting in Amman spread joy in every heart, send happiness to every home and create hope in every being.

You meet today at a place where you can see the Al-Aqsa Mosque under detention and Palestine under occupation. The shadows of Mu'tah, Yarmuk and Hittin flutter around you and call upon you to exert your efforts for the cause of God and the nation. The shrines of the Arabs and Muslims in Jerusalem, the land of the prophet's ascension, are wounded, crying out for help under the oppression of the Israeli occupation and the tyranny of heinous Zionism. Jordan and all the Arabs are hopeful and optimistic about your meeting. They sincerely pray God to make your meeting successful. This meeting of yours comes in implementation of your promise and resolutions taken at the Tunis and Baghdad summits to meet every year and to have this meeting in Amman. Thanks to each of you brothers for granting us this historic occasion for which we have been looking forward. Thank God that this promise has been fulfilled with the good omen of the dawn of the 15th century after hegira and during the anniversary of the prophet's saying: Deeds are subject to intentions; each will be awarded in accordance with his intentions. Your coming here is for God's cause. You are prompted by the interests and greatness of your nation. This is indeed a noble effort which will bring the Arabs together for the sake of the truth, unify their ranks under the banner of brotherhood and solidarity and call on them to cooperate and to unify their action. You embalm the wound and bridge the schism. You support the Arab cause and muster your strength and weapons to frighten the enemy of God who is your enemy.

Brother leaders, each one of you know what I know of the affairs of this nation. You know the sufferings and aspiration of this nation. Each one of you is aware of the dangers, plots and evils which threaten and challenge this nation. I am confident that your faith, your immense responsibility, your profound care and your deep sincerity are the noble elements, with which you always respond and act in word and deed. As you know, the nation with its heritage and sacred places; its past, present and future; its culture, interests and generations and its fat is gravely threatened by the Zionist aggressors who occupy Palestine, deny the Palestinian people their rights, expel them to the four corners of the world and go on to usurp valuable parts of the Arab land and to further the implementation of their expansionist plans and the Judaization of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The enemy reached the peak of its aggression, arrogance and evil when it annexed Arab Jerusalem to its Zionist entity in violation of all the laws and conventions and of the resolutions of the United Nations, the Security Council and international bodies. It is persistently and brazenly challenging the sentiments of the Arab and Muslims.

The question which is repeatedly posed loudly by everyone vis-a-vis all this, is: What is to be done and what is the way to salvation? Here I must reiterate my brother leaders' conviction, mine and that of every Arab--namely, that there is no way to salvation and to confrontation with the enemies except through our own work and the unhesitating joint action of the nation, through building the nation's strength and capability and through marshalling its resources and shouldering its responsibility.

As you all know our nation has over its long history relentlessly and without submission fought the waves of aggressor invaders. Our nation has struggled with money and souls and sacrificed the precious. Our nation also struggled, resisted, sacrificed, persisted and triumphed. That is how our nation several times scored victories when it was outnumbered and had the weaker finances.

Today, however, our nation should not accept this situation. Thanks be to God, our great homeland stretches from the Atlantic to the Arabian Sea and Gulf, and from the depth of Africa to the Mediterranean and Asia Minor.

The overall Arab renaissance is shining far and its bright effects have reached every distant and near country. The Arab nation's capabilities and resources have become boundless. The Arab nation's wide expanse has been central to the world since it represents the springs of civilization and light; and it is the center of world's communications. Our nation possesses the key to the civilization of the century, as well as the strength which is hidden in the oil and the energy derivatives, as well as in the money surplus. Our nation has its role in the service of interests, trade and development in the entire world.

The Arab nation is now passing through the age of communications and the revolution of knowledge and enlightment. This brings about dignity and admiration in the hearts of its generations and sons, as well as the bitterness against oppression and injustice. These generations and sons are thus very much prepared to lift oppression and put an end to frustration. They expect from you decisiveness. They also want you to be a good example, to define means and to launch the good march toward its great objectives.

To start all over again, I find it my duty to recall, to praise and to appreciate the historical effects whose boundaries were defined by the Baghdad summit in supporting the Arab stand and entity against the serious turning point of Camp David. The Egyptian regime surprised its nation by its definite departure from its ranks, and by its humiliating shift to the Israeli enemy ranks; its submission and involvement in the mockery of self-rule; its relinquishment of the Palestinian people's rights and stabbing their cause. The Palestine cause has been and will always remain the crux of the Arab-Zionist conflict.

From the Baghdad summit to the Tunis summit and until our day, the principles that were defined and abided in by the Arabs have become the sound starting points and prominent features charting the clear and sound course of joint Arab action. This action does not accept any bargaining over Arab rights in Palestine and does not agree to rendering the Arab issues a commodity to be tampered with through designs, opportunistic actions and foreign forces and interests.

The drawing up of an integrated plan to support the steadfastness of the kinfolk in the occupied land was also a fruit of the Baghdad and Tunis summits. This has raised the morale of our kinfolk. The Palestinian people's stand and valiant resistance to the Israeli occupation give daily proofs to the entire world that these people are determined to wrest their legitimate rights in regaining their land and determining their future on the soil of their homeland. This prompted Israel to escalate its inhuman practices against them, and its measures of persecuting their leaders and mayors, assailing them and evicting them without any legitimate right from their towns and homes.

We convey greetings of brotherhood, admiration and support to every steadfast citizen in the occupied land. We pledge to support them and their legitimate struggle until their full rights are restored.

While the Baghdad summit achieved a minimum level of Arab unanimity on the phased policy--which prevented the Arab front from collapsing at the Camp David crossroads which succeeded in removing the Egyptian leadership from the Arab ranks through its option of a unilateral solution--the Tunis summit, which confirmed and entrenched the Baghdad summit resolutions, placed us at the threshold of joint Arab action with the hope of a new scope for organized cooperation and planned coordination in order to realize the long-range objectives and supreme Arab interests. These objectives are embodied in the protection of our nation from factors which fragment and divide it and harm its independence and sovereignty over its soil, as well as factors which mar its identity and characteristic as an integrated civilized and humane entity. These objectives are also embodied in our desire to consolidate the foundations of the Arab nation's progress, development and power that qualify it to assume the status it deserves in human society, in view of its glorious history, its proven contribution to the civilization of mankind and its huge capabilities which are known to those who are far and near and which are feared by the enemy, who tries to impede them. The Arab individual is proud of these capabilities and seeks to employ them in the service of his nation's issues and the achievements of its legitimate objectives.

Brothers, our belief in joint Arab action, on whose necessity and importance we all agree, is the soundest way to safeguard Arab solidarity. It is a practical expression of this solidarity. Since this belief springs from a genuine and noble sense of belonging to this nation and from an awareness of the unity of its destiny, we are firmly confident of our ability to organize this joint Arab action and push it forward.

In order to put joint Arab action on the right track and activate its components, it is incumbent upon us to specify the dangers and challenges facing our nation as a distinct human group and confronting our homeland, which is a united and cohesive land mass from which we cannot relinquish a single inch of good and pure soil. These dangers and challenges are both external and internal. The external ones are embodied in the following three points:

First: Immediate dangers that have taken and are taking the form of aggression against and gradual annexation of Arab land, as is the case with expansionist Zionism which has spread and extended as an organic part of the Arab nation which is still unable to stop this antibody, despite the available elements of strength. This phenomenon will continue and might be repeated in other parts of the Arab homeland by others who are covetous, as long as we continue to overlook a simple but basic and important fact; namely, the elements of dispersed strength do not mean strength under any circumstances. Strength is the outcome of united and cohesive elements that are organized and planned within a framework of responsible commitment. Proceeding from this premise, we can define the concept of joint Arab action to confront the danger of aggression against the Arab homeland--a danger that threatens the existence and destiny of our nation.

Second: Attempts at controlling the Arab nation from the outside and harming the Arab peoples' independence and sovereignty over their land under various slogans. These slogans are not unfamiliar to us, since we daily and incessantly continue to hear them in various tones and languages that reflect the large number of those who covet this homeland's wealth and which also reflect their fears that our nation will organize the components of its strength for the good of its peoples, the protection of its existence and the safeguarding of its welfare, future and destiny, which are our legitimate rights. These hostile attempts would not have continued had it not been for the current rift in the Arab ranks which tempts those that are seeking to infiltrate Arab ranks.

Third: The cultural challenge imposed on us and on others by history and development and by the existence of connections in human society and its interdependence. These factors carry certain necessities and warnings which must be taken into consideration. One such necessity is the development of the economic structure in the Arab homeland in order to be able to absorb the aspects of modern culture such as knowledge, science, technology, administration and other manifestations. This should take place efficiently and in an easy manner in order to bring about a quick and sound transformation to modern life.

One of the warnings which must be taken into account is the probability that modern culture might overwhelm the nation's character and its strong and distinguished characteristics. We must remember that adopting the methods of modern culture in no way means the renunciation of our values and cultural traits.

The permanent internal threats and challenges as we see them in the Arab homeland are as follows:

1. The differences among the Arab states which usually deepen because they are neglected and are not tackled at the outset. This negligence transforms the differences into schisms and the schisms into conflicts which, in turn, proliferate with time and with the aid of the media which contribute in transforming them from disputes between two Arab governments into conflicts between two Arab peoples.

2. The gaps in the economic levels and stages of development among the various Arab states. These gaps lead to a state of unsoundness in the overall Arab structure and create different viewpoints vis-a-vis the common pan-Arab problem. Loopholes are thus formed, which tempt ambitious quarters to penetrate our cultural structure and spread their alien ideas. Thus, the enemies of the Arab nation will find it easy to alienate this or that Arab people from the mainstream of pan-Arab culture and thought.

3. The widening trend of caring for regional interests at the expense of the pan-Arab interests in certain fields. This will sometimes create differences in the degree of perceiving the threats that are besetting our nation and hence differences in the policies, stands and proposals for solutions. This will, in turn, lead to opening the way for foreign hegemony over the fate of our nation. What was done by the Egyptian leadership and its signing of the Camp David agreements is still fresh in our memory.

4. The revival of the methods of outbidding and recrimination which have been rejected and condemned by the Arab nation because of their evil and disastrous effects on the Arabs. There has been a return to the slogans which dominated the Arab scene two decades ago and which caused the Arab nation to disintegrate and deepened hatred among the Arabs. These slogans divided the Arab homeland into groups in accordance with outdated beliefs which have been proved to be fake and void.

Brothers, we meet in Amman today in full knowledge of the threats and challenges besetting us and the hurdles in our path. What gives us hope and confidence is our ability to confront these hurdles and our agreement that such confrontation is a national and pan-Arab need which cannot be neglected or abandoned.

The first step is to define the immediate and urgent aims that demand urgent and effective treatment. We must also define the remote aims which demand scientific and careful planning and programmed action in accordance with a realistic and comprehensive picture of a strong and dignified Arab nation. To deal with the immediate and urgent aims, we will do our nation good if we adopt and deepen the method of continuous contacts among the Arab leaders and officials because this will prevent the aggravation of a dispute when it is created.

It is not strange that a difference should occur between one government and another. However, what is strange and disparaging is to allow such a difference to expand and turn into a dispute while we stand by as mere observers.

As for the existing differences between members of the one family, they must be tackled and settled on the basis of the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of any Arab country. This is the principle in which we have always believed and by which we have been and are still being guided with complete faith and honor.

Our belief in the common destiny of our Arab nation makes us confident that our brothers will respond to this pan-Arab demand which, if met, would provide the means for a more comprehensive and deeper coordination on all issues and affairs concerning our nation in its confrontation against internal and external challenges.

Perhaps we agree here in this meeting on the principle of quickly tackling the issue as soon as it begins. Any two disputing Arab governments must know that their dispute, regardless of its nature and seriousness, must not predominante so as to affect the entire Arab nation. This is because in the final analysis, it will affect Arab solidarity and the course of common Arab action. To achieve this, we must ban the news media from touching on these differences so that we can contain them and confine the whole issue to calm intergovernmental contacts, prior to settling it.

Such principles in dealings will not only contribute to protecting the formula of Arab solidarity, but will also secure efforts, time and the necessary confidence to invest such solidarity with a practical content that will help us work to achieve the far-reaching goals which we are all aspiring to achieve.

The existing pan-Arab reality now makes it incumbent that priority be given to the goal of bolstering the steadfastness of the Palestinian people in the occupied territory since this territory is considered the front for direct confrontation with the schemes of the Zionist enemy, which is working to create a new fait accompli in the occupied territory, a fait accompli which would help it to swallow and complete the Judiazation of this territory. Such schemes were never strange to us. Indeed, the methods used in implementing such schemes have become known to us all.

In as much as we bolster our people and heroes, who remain steadfast on their national soil, through organized and continuous backing, we will be adhering to our declared pan-Arab goals, since these people's steadfastness gives us confidence in the future and in the ability to help the Palestinian people regain their legitimate rights in their homeland. Thus, the continuous backing of these people is not only a duty to be accomplished for them, but is also strategic work to which we must commit ourselves in order to be sincere with ourselves and loyal to our history and heritage.

The occupied territory is the focus of attention since it is a region of existing threats. However, this does not mean that we should be lax in our work in the larger arena of building the Arab intrinsic power in all the military, economic, social and cultural fields. This is because whatever it amounts to or however long it continues, our bolstering cannot lead to regaining the Palestinian people's legitimate rights within the framework of a peaceful, just and comprehensive settlement. Indeed, achieving a balance of power with the enemy is the guarantee for reaching a just and balanced solution.

Thus, to achieve this real balance of power, we must depend on ourselves in building our intrinsic power since this would make the enemy, those supporting him and the influential powers of the world regard our just demands with respect and seriousness. Otherwise, our role would be that of helping the enemy advance at the expense of our land and people.

The interpretation that best defined this concept was that which we unanimously agreed on at the Tunis summit; namely, to proceed at this meeting toward founding the bases for a comprehensive Arab economic and developmental strategy and to draw up the comprehensive plans for such a strategy.

While we are meeting today, we hope that we will be up to the trust placed in us by our nation, which is strongly looking forward to the building of a cohesive and integrated Arab economy and the laying of the firm foundations for objective and constructive cooperation among all our countries.

If the Arab countries have already made some notable efforts toward economic cooperation, the results have been moderate in most cases. As you know, the results so far have not yet risen to the ambitions of the 20th century. Moreover, these results have not been consistent with regional and international conditions and have not, on the whole, been harmonious with effective modern formulas.

In order to attain our objectives and to achieve might and prestige for our nation, we must build an Arab economy which will guarantee support for our defensive capabilities against occupiers and invaders who have utilized and are still utilizing abundant funds and a mighty economic machine in the service of their aggressive aims.

There is no escape from increasing the economic growth in the different Arab countries and utilizing the resources of these countries in the interest of the entire nation while, at the same time, insuring a fair distribution of gains inside each country and among all the countries so as to guarantee their stability and cohesion by diminishing the serious gaps among their peoples and social strata. This is in addition to the need to shoulder our international economic responsibilities in a manner that is compatible with our nation's world role, a role which does not stop at the level of participation in establishing a new world economic order but also expands to help other developing nations who are pinning hope on us and taking us as their example.

What gives rise to optimism is that we are meeting and that we have in hand defined and clear results of studies conducted by an elite corps of officials in the fields of finance and economy in our Arab countries. These officials have been aided by a group of Arab experts who, over 2 years of research and study, defined the factors obstructing joint Arab economic action since its inception in the 1950's up to our day.

These officials and experts analyzed the numerous problems that prevented the progress of the development march and the achievement of economic security for the Arab peoples. Their efforts have achieved objective results, which have been unanimously recommended to your conference by the joint Arab economic bodies.

I will mention some of the principles adopted by these bodies. The future of the Arab economy and the prosperity and fate of the Arab peoples depend on these principles.

First: The drawing up of principled, strong and firm frameworks of Arab economic cooperation in accordance with an overall pan-Arab charter that would include all Arab sides in the Arab economic action, would keep it away from emergency political differences and would give substance and effectiveness to the mutual Arab agreements and commitments. The draft of this charter would achieve our nation's aspirations for approving the principle of Arab economic patriotism and for urging quick and effective action to reduce the development gap and the difference in income in the Arab countries.

Second: Charting joint Arab economic action and defining the objectives and principles of Arab economic integration and cooperation as well as drawing up programs and policies that would guarantee the mobilization and utilization of the Arab wealth and economic resources to serve the general pan-Arab interests, wipe out economic backwardness and create an all-out balanced development that could curb the expansion of internal gaps among the Arab peoples and could establish the bases of food security and splendid Arab economic capabilities.

Third: The embodiment of the joint action scheduled for the forthcoming years in an Arab decade of economic growth and development and the translation of this decade into a formula of a framework for an integrated development plan that defines the priorities, the stages of implementation and the roles of the joint financial and development institutions, providing them with the financial means and the means to act.

If the strong developing economy constitutes the backbone of our desired intrinsic power, our military power is the obvious tangible expression of this power. It is also the principal component of the Arab power that enables us to defend our soil, interests and accomplishments, emphasizes our independence and sovereignty over our territory and averts the dangers of foreign hegemony. We will perhaps agree at this pan-Arab meeting to lay down the principles of establishing an Arab military industry and organizing coordination among the Arab armies' military commands to achieve a unity of the armies' training regulations and combat ideology and an integration of their weapons in accordance with the objective circumstances surrounding them.

There is no doubt, brothers, that the two economic and military components of the collective Arab power require a certain amount of readiness and capability on the part of our human cadres, something which makes it incumbent on us to revise our educational policy and curricula, which must be coordinated and developed in order to prepare efficient generations that are able to deal with the prevailing civilization's tools and systems and to absorb modern technology in both the military and civilian spheres.

Since the Zionist aggression is not a static state that allows for waiting until our intrinsic Arab power is completed, since the world states' interests are intermingled and numerous and since our Arab region constitutes one of the points of wild competition and rivalry among the world powers, it is incumbent on us to carry on our dialogue with all the international groups, with the aim of gaining friends for our legitimate causes, on condition that such a dialogue follows the methods of rational, realistic and humanitarian speech in such a way that it does not harm our rights and principles. These are legitimate rights and principles in accordance with international laws and norms. Such a course necessarily demands coordination of our stands so that no given Arab stand contradicts any other Arab stand on a certain issue. In order to achieve this, these stands must be defined away from emotionalism, showmanship and romanticism.

It should not be understood that our contact and dialogue with the world states are confined to our issues. The dialogue which has to be adopted is that which, in addition to that, will achieve a positive and constructive Arab presence on the entire world arena when discussing international issues of a human, economic, social, cultural, scientific and political nature. If we move on this ground and within the framework of this concept, our dealings with the influential states or international groups will become successful, effective and capable of making these forces balance their huge interests in our region with our legitimate issues and rights. In addition, such a policy will certainly help us to diversify and increase our options, especially since we enjoy what we enjoy of potential.

Brethren, these are the most prominent dangers, challenges and problems we are facing at this stage of our nation's history. Since our duty makes it incumbent on us to confront them with efficiency and capability, we must do so collectively because they are so serious, sizeable and diversified that none of us can deal with them unilaterally. Due to their nature, which harms our entire nation, they require that we exert an integrated and organized pan-Arab effort as well as a joint Arab action. They are so urgent that they call for emphasis on the meanings of responsibility and commitment. Our collective presence in this conference is only a sincere and genuine response to this awareness and a profound realization of the heavy trust entrusted to us by history and nation throughout the large Arab homeland. It is also a serious declaration of our determination and agreement on the bases of joint action and commitment to what we agree on, with God's help and will.

I beseech God to grant us success in performing the trust, safeguarding the nation's dignity and restoring its rights and holy shrines. May God listen and respond.

May God's peace and blessings be upon you.

ARAB LEAGUE ISSUES STATEMENT ON SUMMIT AGENDA

JN251708 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1425 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Amman, 25 Nov (PETRA)--The Arab League General Secretariat issued a press statement today at the end of the opening session of the 11th Arab summit conference.

The statement says that the summit conference has ratified the following agenda:

First. The joint economic action strategy. This includes:

1. The pan-Arab economic action charter.

2. The joint economic action strategy.

3. The draft unified agreement for investing Arab capital in the Arab countries.

4. The decade of the joint Arab development.

Second. The draft program for the joint Arab action to confront the Zionist enemy during the next stage. This includes the draft action program that has been approved by the preparatory meeting of the Arab foreign ministers.

Third. The formation of the committee in charge of drafting the final statement.

Fourth. Any work that might developed.

The conference has decided:

1. To consider His Majesty King Husayn's speech as an official document of the conference. This was proposed by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn.

2. To form a minicommittee consisting of the finance ministers of Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait and the Arab League General Secretariat to complete discussion of the decade of the joint Arab development which has been proposed to the conference.

3. To form a committee for drafting the final statement comprising Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait and the Arab League General Secretariat.

SUMMIT SPOKESMAN MAKES STATEMENT ON SECOND SESSION

JN251920 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 25 Nov 80

["Text" of statement made by 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, official spokesman of the 11th Arab summit conference, following the evening session of summit on 24 November 1980--videotaped]

[Text] I would like to make a short statement on the second session of the meeting of the 11th Arab summit in Amman. The second session, which was opened at its scheduled time at 1800, was attended by all the delegations of the participating Arab states.

After the heads of some delegations made several statements, the main point which this session was to discuss was brought up; namely, the discussion and ratification of the strategy of joint Arab economic action.

The assistant secretary general for economic affairs reviewed the documents which together form the bases of this strategy.

His majesty the king, chairman of the conference, stressed an important issue; namely, that the Arab foreign ministers, including those whose states chose to boycott the conference, participated in preparing and agreed to recommend these documents. This has special significance since the ratification of these documents means they were approved by all the Arab states.

In his review the assistant secretary general gave the goals, values and incentives which inspired the Arab economic specialists to prepare the following four documents: The first is the charter of pan-Arab economic action, the second is the strategy of joint economic action, the third is the unified agreement for investing Arab capital in the Arab states and the fourth is on the decade of Arab development. However, it was agreed during the morning session that a minicommittee made up of Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait and Jordan--the latter being included because it is the host country--be formed to prepare the fourth document in its final form prior to discussing it during tomorrow's session.

Thus, today's meeting ended with the ratification of the three documents within the framework of the joint Arab economic action strategy. The conference will meet again at 1800 tomorrow.

His majesty the king, chairman of the conference, stated that several delegation heads expressed the desire to hold peripheral contacts and consultations. Thus, the period before tomorrow's session will be full of peripheral contacts and consultations, which will be conducted among the delegation heads. Thank you.

IRAQI PRESIDENT SADDAM HUSAYN HOLDS SIDE MEETINGS

Sudanese Vice President

JN260756 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0725 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Amman, 26 Nov (INA)--President Saddam Husayn received Sudanese Vice President Gen 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil in his residence this morning. Topics on the 11th Arab summit conference agenda and ways of bolstering Arab solidarity were discussed at the meeting.

Mauritanian Foreign Minister

JN260822 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0810 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Amman, 26 Nov (INA)--President Saddam Husayn received Mauritanian Foreign Minister Mohamed El Mokhtar Ould Zamel and the delegation accompanying him at his place of residence here this morning.

The two sides discussed bilateral relations, ways of strengthening them and several issues listed on the Arab summit agenda.

The meeting was attended by Tariq 'Aziz, RCC member and deputy prime minister, and Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi.

Saudi Crown Prince

JN261002 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0940 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Amman, 26 Nov (INA)--President Saddam Husayn paid a visit to His Highness Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, head of the Saudi delegation to the Arab summit conference, at his place of residence this morning.

During the visit the two sides exchanged views on several issues listed on the Arab summit agenda and discussed bilateral relations and ways of strengthening them, in the interest of the Arab nation.

YAR PRESIDENT SALIH MEETS SUDANESE, SOMALI REPRESENTATIVES

JN251715 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, received 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil, Sudanese first vice president and head of the Sudanese delegation to the 11th Arab summit conference, in his private wing at the Amman Sheraton at 1000 today.

During the meeting discussion centered on fraternal relations and cooperation.

The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, vice president; Lt Col Mujahid Yahya Abu Shawarib, deputy prime minister for domestic affairs; 'Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr, minister of foreign affairs; Lt Col 'Ali [name indistinct], deputy chief of staff for military affairs; [name indistinct], minister of state in the Sudanese Foreign Ministry.

The president received Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre last night.

During the meeting discussion centered on fraternal relations and the [word indistinct] of Arab kings and leaders at the summit conference.

The meeting was attended by the vice president, the minister of foreign affairs and the Somali foreign affairs minister.

YASIR 'ARAFAT MEETS WITH IRAN'S RAFSANJANI 25 NOV

NC260744 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0645 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Last night brother leader Abu 'Ammar received the speaker of the Iranian Consultative Assembly, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, and the Iranian delegation accompanying him. Those who attended the meeting on the Palestinian side were members of the Fatah Central Committee, Brothers Abu al-Lutf, Abu Jihad, Abu al-Walid and Hani al-Hasan and members of the Revolutionary Council Abu Hatim and Abu Tariq.

Those who attended on the Iranian side were Brothers (Dr Hadi), (Hajj Muhsin), (Jidnaz Dasht) and a number of Iranian cadres.

The meeting, which lasted several hours, discussed the latest developments in the Palestinian and Iranian arenas as well as international developments.

The visiting delegation briefed Brother Abu 'Ammar on the outcome of its tour to Algeria, Libya and Syria. Discussions also centered on the situation in the region--including the Iraq-Iran war, its impact on the region and its dangers.

The meeting's atmosphere was fraternal and positive.

KUWAIT

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH INDIA ON OIL SUPPLIES

LD200812 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0718 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 20 Nov (KUNA)--Two Kuwaiti papers said today that Kuwait has undertaken to supply India with quantities of crude oil and refined oil products to cover part of the shortages of its imports of this vital material because of the Iranian-Iraqi war.

The two English papers KUWAIT TIMES and ARAB TIMES quoted the Indian Ambassador in Kuwait S.J.S. Chatwal as saying that the two countries last night signed an agreement in this connection under which Kuwait will supply India with 800,000 tons of oil products during the coming year.

The ambassador did not mention the quantities of crude oil which his country will obtain under this agreement, but he said that his country has received supplies of crude oil from Kuwait [words indistinct] and that a further shipment will be sent immediately. However, he refused to disclose the size of the shipment.

OMAN

OFFICIAL REJECTS MILITARY INTERVENTION IN GULF

NC171646 Doha QNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Muscat, 17 Nov (QNA)--Yusuf al-'Alawi, the under secretary of the Foreign Ministry in the Sultanate of Oman, has reaffirmed that his country rejects all types and forms of military interference in the Gulf area. He said that the actions of the great powers in the area are not accepted by us and all the other states in the area.

Al-'Alawi expressed his belief that the United States will not interfere militarily in the region unless asked to do so. He said that the U.S. [military] concentration in the Indian Ocean was the result of the Soviet interference in Afghanistan. He stressed, however, that the Sultanate of Oman rejects foreign military interference in the region.

Answering a question at a press conference he held today on what has been reiterated about the presence of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force in the region, the Omani Foreign Ministry under secretary said that if the United States has thought of establishing this force in the region, we have not yet seen that the United States is, under the present circumstances at least, prepared to intervene militarily. Al-'Alawi added: In view of the worldwide interest in this region, particularly in connection with petroleum and energy, there is a constant fear that such an intervention might extend to include states in the Arabian Peninsula. It is in the interests of the United States to stop this extension. However, the United States will not intervene militarily unless asked to do so.

Al-'Alawi said that the Sultanate of Oman would not be harmed much if navigation in the Strait of Hormuz was endangered, because its ports are far from the strait. He said, however, that his country would resort to its right to self-defense if it were exposed to any attack or danger in the Musandam area or any other area.

The Omani Foreign Ministry under secretary emphasized that there was no threat so far to navigation in Hormuz Strait because of the war between Iraq and Iran. However, he warned against the expansion of the war in the area saying: If Iran wants to wage a war against the Arab Gulf states, this would be a calamity and we hope that Iran would think about this. He added: If there is any inclination to expand the war, we would stand with Arab unanimity and will abide by any decision adopted by the Arab League.

Yusuf al-'Alawi, however, emphasized the need for a cease-fire between Iraq and Iran and for holding negotiations to solve the problems between the two countries by peaceful methods.

SAUDI ARABIA

YAMANI DENIES OPEC AFFECTED BY IRAN-IRAQ WAR

LD201140 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1055 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Jidda, 20 Nov (SPA)--Minister of Oil and Mineral Resources Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani has denied that the Iraqi-Iranian war and the halting of the two countries' oil exports have had any effect on OPEC.

In a statement published in today's AL-MADINAH the minister said the war and the halting of Iraqi and Iranian oil exports have affected the international market causing a shortage in oil supplies. This prompted some oil-producing countries such as Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, UAE Qatar and other OPEC countries to raise their production in order to lessen the effect of the shortage of oil supplies on the international market. The minister added the kingdom's continued production at an average of 10 million barrel a day depends on market conditions only.

UAE

DEMONSTRATORS REPORTEDLY CLASH WITH SECURITY FORCES

NC171336 Beirut AL-BAYRAQ in Arabic 15 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] Abu Dhabi, (AL-BAYRAQ)--The regime in the UAE is living in an atmosphere of alarm and in a state of collapse--making it look as if these are the regime's final days. Popular rancor, which has been recently fanned by reports of arms smuggling and the actions of UAE citizens abroad, erupted yesterday in a demonstration which was held after the Friday prayers. The security forces, which did not succeed in dispersing the demonstration by peaceful methods, resorted to water hoses, truncheons and tear gas--as a result of which some people were injured; others were arrested.

The demonstrators shouted slogans against the backward regime and against President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan.

UAE security reports had earlier noted the possibility of demonstrations. These reports alerted the Interior Ministry which posted guard units near the mosques and the public squares, where people tend to gather.

On the other hand, opposition leaders convened a closed meeting in a London hotel. The meeting's discussions were shrouded in complete secrecy. However, AL-BAYRAQ has learned that agreement had been reached during the meeting on the establishment of a unified, oppositional political front which would coordinate its moves with the opposition inside the UAE, and that the "movement for the liberation of the UAE" would constitute the military wing of this front.

During the meeting denunciations were voiced against the regime which is treating the people with contempt, plundering their wealth, ruling with indifference, using suppression, abandoning national rights and mortgaging the country's sovereignty in return for personal gains in the total absence of officialdom.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER DISCUSSES IRAQI-IRANIAN WAR

NC210747 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0707 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Manama, 21 Nov (GNA)--The UAE Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah expects the Iraqi-Iranian war, if prolonged, to expand and include parties other than the two belligerent ones. He also expresses the hope that the nonaligned and Islamic states will succeed in their efforts to end the war and bring about a cease-fire soon.

Quoting 'Abdallah, AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ says today: We know no reason for expanding the war at this particular time when attempts are being made to stop the fighting and efforts are being made to resolve the problem between Iraq and Iran.

The Bahraini minister reiterated his country's support for Kuwait with regard to the recent attacks by Iranian aircraft.

Asked about the likelihood of convening a Gulf summit, 'Abdallah said: We support any call for convening any Arab meeting or Arab summit. However, nobody has (?sought) the convening of a Gulf summit because various Arab meetings are being held from time to time. He added: We, in the Gulf, have a unified stand and contacts between us are continuous. Nobody deviates from this unified stand. Our daily contacts are continuous.

SOMALI PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN ABU DHABI 22 NOV

NC221738 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1708 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 22 Nov (ENA)--At 1745 this evening Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre arrived in Abu Dhabi from Muscat on a 1-day visit to the UAE.

UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayan led those who welcomed His Excellency President Siad Barre upon his arrival at Abu Dhabi airport.

The Somali president then shook hands with the high-ranking well-wishers. Later, the motorcade of the UAE president and his guest headed to the (Al-Musharrif) palace where the Somali president will stay during his visit to the UAE.

Al Nuhayan Meeting

NC231206 Doha QNA in Arabic 0955 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 23 Nov (QNA)--A round of talks was held here this morning between UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayan and Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre. During the meeting they reviewed bilateral relations and ways of developing them in various spheres. They also exchanged views on the latest developments in the situation in the Arab and Islamic arenas.

A responsible source in the Somali delegation said that President Barre's visit to the UAE comes within the framework of consultations to coordinate efforts on convening the Arab summit and to narrow the Arab differences.

The source said that the Somali president was careful to meet with the Arab kings and presidents before the convening of the conference in an effort to close the Arab ranks and to strengthen solidarity in order to confront the dangers and challenges facing the Arab nation.

OIL AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH AUSTRALIAN COMPANY

GF251354 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Shaykh Sultan ibn Muhammad al-Qasimi, member of the Supreme Council and ruler of Ash-Shariqah, signed a new agreement with the Australian company UNIGULF today to explore for oil in the maritime zone of the eastern region of Ash-Shariqah emirate.

Under this agreement the company will begin a geological survey of the 500 sq km area within 3 months. It will drill the first well within 12 months of the signing of the agreement. It has pledged to dig three more wells during the next 4 years. In accordance with the agreement the company will spend $40 million on exploration and drilling in the next 4 years.

The chairman and managing director of the company signed the agreement for their firm. Minister of State Ahmad ibn Sultan al-Qasimi and the director of the petroleum department, Isma'il 'Abd al-Wahid, attended the signing ceremony.

PDRY

CHAIRMEN, SYRIAN MINISTER DEPLORE AMMAN SUMMIT

Syrian Minister Ash-Shar'

LD251624 Kuwait KUNA in English 1000 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Aden, 25 Nov, (KUNA)--Syrian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Faruq ash-Shar' called for a meeting of the Arab steadfastness front "to study attempts by the forces of Arab reaction to impose their will on the Arab masses."

Radio Aden said the call was made by the minister, who left here last night after meeting with President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and delivering to him a message from President Hafiz al-Asad related to the 11th Arab summit conference.

All [word indistinct] members decided to boycott the conference [word indistinct] due in Amman today. The front, comprosing Syria, South Yemen, the Palestine Liberation Organization, and Libya, was was formed in 1978 to confront Egypt's peace policy with Israel.

The South Yemen president and the Syrian minister reaffirmed their previous stand that holding of the summit at this stage does not serve the Arab cause.

President Muhammad expressed his country's regret over the holding of the conference in the absence of the main parties of confrontation against Israel; namely, Syria, the PLO and Lebanon.

The radio said that the president had also received a message from the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation containing the PLO's decision to boycott the conference in protest over failure of the Arab foreign ministers to consult the organisation on fixing the summit date.

Fixing of the date was decided while 'Arafat was touring the Gulf states, Saudi Arabia and North Yemen to win their support for an earlier Syrian request to postpone the meeting for 15 days to settle inter-Arab disputes.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad

LD251628 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 25 Nov 80 EA

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has stressed that Democratic Yemen looks at the usefulness of convening the Arab summit conference through the eyes of the parties involved in confronting the Zionist enemy--namely Syria, Lebanon and the PLO--for whose sake the conference is being held.

He expressed Democratic Yemen's regret over the convening of the conference in the absence of the principal parties concerned--those which had sought the postponement of the conference so as to make it successful but whose proposal was not heeded. He said this last night when he met Brother Faruq al-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic, who delivered a verbal message to him from his brother President Hafiz al-Asad, the secretary general of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

He added that insistence on holding the conference, without taking into consideration the views of the principal parties to the confrontation, namely Syria, Lebanon and Palestine and the rest of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, would harm Arab solidarity, subject it to weakness and division and would enable the imperialist and Zionist enemies to continue their expansion and aggression. He emphasized that the convening of the conference in the absence of the principal parties to the confrontation would not serve the Arab cause and would likely pave the way for the implementation of the second phase of Camp David with the ultimate objective of liquidating the rights of the Palestinians.

In the discussion on the preparations for the Arab summit conference with the Syrian minister of state for foreign affairs, it was stressed that the current Arab difficulties should be resolved by means of intensified contacts to strengthen Arab solidarity.

Reviewing fraternal bilateral relations and cooperation, Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad expressed his satisfaction with the development of these relations.

He confirmed Democratic Yemen's intention to continue developing relations to serve the interests of the Syrian and Yemeni peoples in furtherance of the Arab struggle against imperialism and its naked design on the Arab region.

He expressed Democratic Yemen's appreciation of and support for the brave struggle and steadfastness of the fraternal people of Syria in confronting the designs of the aggressive Camp David schemes and the external and internal sabotage attempts being carried out by the states of the reactionary right.

In addition Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad hailed the achievements of the fraternal Syrian people. He also blessed the treaty of friendship and cooperation concluded between Syria and the USSR and expressed his appreciation of it in terms of Arab-Soviet friendship in the course of the struggle against imperialism and regaining the legitimate Arab rights.

Brothers Abu Bakr Ba Dhib and Abd al-Ghani Abd al-Qadir, members of the Political Bureau and secretaries of the Central Committee; Abdullah al-Khamiri, candidate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee; and Salim Salih Muhammad, member of the Central Committee and foreign minister, attended the meeting.

YAR

MINISTER VIEWS AMMAN SUMMIT, PENINSULA TIES

LD261041 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 22 Nov 80 p 3

[Report on an interview given to 'Abdallah Jifri by YAR Foreign Minister 'Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr in Riyadh--date not given]

[Text] Jidda, ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT bureau--En route to Amman to participate in the Arab foreign ministers meetings, which began yesterday, YAR Foreign Minister 'Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr stopped at Riyadh where ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT interviewed him to learn, first of all, the nature and the results of his brief visit to the Saudi capital. He said:

We have been accustomed to exchanging visits with the brothers in the kingdom. Our recent visit to Riyadh was within this context and for the purpose of holding consultations on everything that is of interest to our two countries and our Arab and Islamic nation, especially during the present circumstances in which the Arab countries are subjected to plots by forces which covet these countries' resources and which take advantage of the prevailing Arab disagreements to achieve their ambitions. Our visit is to deliver a written message in this connection from the brother president and commander in chief of the Arab forces to his brother King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-Aziz and to discuss the working paper which the YAR Government will present to the Arab foreign minister conference which begins its meetings on 20 November 1980 to prepare for the 11th Arab summit conference.

The YAR foreign minister spoke about the working paper which his country will present to the Amman summit and what this summit is expected to achieve in the light of the circumstances surrounding the area. He said: Being anxious to prepare the atmosphere for the success of the 11th Arab summit conference, the YAR will present a working paper which includes a call for normalization of the Arab atmosphere, for overcoming peripheral disagreements, and for caution with respect to the danger that is threatening the entity of the Arab and Islamic nation and that is represented by the Israeli presence on Arab territories. We hope that this working paper will contribute to the efforts being make by some of our brothers to eliminate everything standing in the way of joint action and effective Arab solidarity. We have strong hopes that the Arab summit conference will emerge with resolutions that will fulfill the Arab nation's aspirations to liberate the occupied territories, particularly the city of Jerusalem, and to cleanse them of the filth of Israeli occupation and to restore the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

Regarding the YAR's role in bringing Aden and Muscat closer together and the YAR vice president's visit to Oman, Lutfi ath-Thawr said:

With complete conviction, San'a' seeks to create an atmosphere of amity and cooperation among all the Arab countries. We in Yemen feel bitter and aggrieved when misunderstanding and doubt prevail in relations between two Arab countries. Therefore, we do whatever we can and what the circumstances allow to bring closer the views of our brothers in the southern sector of the homeland and the brothers in Oman. The brother vice president is visiting the Sultanate of Oman to participate in the sultanate's national day celebrations.

Discussing the Iraqi-Iranian war and the YAR's stand on it, the YAR foreign minister said: We are pained by the destruction and the waste of the two countries' resources and potential which this war is causing. Our country has supported and continues to support the good efforts made to halt the fighting and to have the existing problems between fraternal Iraq and Iran resolved by negotiations.

We then asked the Yemeni minister about Yemeni unity and the progress made in this direction. He said: The reunification of Yemen is an aim and a matter of destiny as far as the Yemeni people in the two sectors are concerned. Much was recently achieved in this direction. Several agreements have been concluded for the establishment of joint companies, such as the Yemeni Company for Maritime Transport, the Yemeni Company for Land Transport and others. Some joint committees have completed their work while others are still holding meetings in order to carry out the task assigned to them. When all the committees have completed their work, we will move to a new phase of work in accordance with the provisions of the unity charters, such as the Cairo agreement and the Tripoli and Kuwait statements.

[Question] How do you assess Yemeni-Saudi relations in the light of current international developments?

[Answer] The good neighbor relations between our country and the Saudi Arabian Kingdom are constantly developing and growing because they are based on foundations of mutual respect and geared to serving the interests of the two fraternal peoples, and because they are cared for by President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and King Khalid. We constantly seek to develop and promote these relations to a level that will enable our two countries, by virtue of the numerous ties that bind them--of religion, language, history, neighborhood and common destiny--to play their part in serving our Arab and Islamic nation. There is no room here to enumerate the areas of cooperation between Yemen and the Saudi Kingdom, but suffice it to say that we find the brothers completely understanding and very cooperative in the fields of economic and social development which is now experienced. There is no doubt that this understanding and cooperation stems from our brothers' realization that the development and growth of Yemen constitutes a force for the kingdom and the Arab and Islamic nation.

[Question] Is the new Cabinet formation announced in Yemen for appeasement or for development?

[Answer] Changes and alterations are made in governments every now and then all over the world, depending on the exigencies of development or on the constitutional rules of the country concerned. Our country is no exception to the rule by its new ministerial formation which has been carried out to meet the requirements of development and construction which our country is experiencing under the leadership of brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces.

[Question] It was reported recently that political fronts were fighting with arms in Yemen. What is the nature and size of this conflict, and are foreign hands behind it?

[Answer] As a developing state and one of the Third World states which participated in the establishment of the nonaligned movement at the first conference in Belgrade in 1961, Yemen realizes that the policy of nonalignment is the best policy, which suits Yemen's situation, meets its requirements, serves its interests and keeps it away from conflicts among the various forces and blocs. Therefore, Yemen has built good relations with the states of West and East and has maintained this course despite the difficulties and vicissitudes of international relations and alliances.

As regards arms, we, like others, consider them commodities which we can buy in the market according to the rules of supply and demand and in accordance with the conditions that serve our interests. When they are in our hands, they are Yemeni arms and are no longer identified with their source.

[Question] What is your stand on the events in the Horn of Africa? Do you plan to make specific peace efforts?

[Answer] The YAR is one of the states on the Red Sea and, therefore, it is in its interest that peace and stability pervail on both sides of this sea. The YAR cooperates with the states in the area, either through the United Nations or through the nonaligned conferences, to keep the area free of foreign competition and to give its peoples the opportunity to live in peace and to utilize the area's resources to their benefit.

BRIEFS

SAUDI CUSTOMS AGREEMENT-- Riyadh, 18 Nov (SPA) -- The kingdom and Pakiston today signed an agreement on tax and customs exemption in the air transport field. It was signed, on behalf of the kingdom, by His Royal Highness Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister, and on behalf of Pakistan by Najim Saeqb Khan, the Pakistani ambassador to the Kingdom. [Excerpt] [Riyadh SPK in Arabic 1112 GMT 18 Nov 80 LD]

UAE AMBASSADOR TO SOMALIA--The UAE has decided to open an embassy in Somalia. Tarwish Muhammad 'Ali al-Mansuri will be the UAE ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Somalia has had an embassy in the UAE since 1973. [Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 1232 GMT 25 Nov 80 GF]

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL APPOINTMENT -- By republican decree Dr 'Adb al-Karim al-Iryani has been appointed a member of the Consultative Council. [San'a Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 23 Nov 80 EA]

TEXT Of AS-SADAT 23 NOV ADDRESS TO PARLIAMENTARY BODIES

NC241925 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1841 GMT 23 Nov 80

["Text" of 23 November speech by President Anwar as-Sadat at a joint meeting in Cairo of the parliamentary bodies of the National Democratic Party and the Consultative Council--recorded]

[Text] In the name of God. Brothers and sisters, members of the National Democratic Party's [NDP] parliamentary body. It has been our custom to meet at the beginning of every session of the People's Assembly, which was joined by the Consultative Council this year, to complete the picture of our constitutional institutions. It has been our custom to meet before the beginning of the session to attempt to learn from the past and present stages to determine our activities at the next session.

As I have been telling the vice president, speakers of the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council, deputy speakers and NDP deputy leader Dr Mustafa, this year or this session in particular represents, as far as I am concerned, an accomplishment which I have been dreaming about since the outbreak of the 23 July revolution 28 years ago.

I hoped that the peak of the structure, which we reached this year, would have been reached with the conclusion of the work of the Revolution Command Council in 1956. As you know, the revolution broke out in 1952. The revolution council stayed in power until 1956. Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir was then elected president. He was the first elected Egyptian president. The revolution council had earlier in 1953 appointed Muhammad Najib as the first Egyptian president, but 1956 witnessed the first election of the first Egyptian president.

I then hoped that the stage of building the organs and institutions would be completed that year or a year later and that the stage of the transition of the revolution from the revolutionary legality to the constitutional legality would be completed then. This transition is the peak which any successful revolution can reach. This transition means ending the revolutionary measures and the revolutionary legality and the establishment of a specific system of institutions where each institution would rule themselves by themselves through the work of all these institutions, and the honest and strong stage in the life of the people would begin. This stage cannot begin if the people themselves do not assume their own affairs through their institutions and if the law does not prevail. It is only through the supremacy of the law that each person can feel secure about his present and future.

This year, 1980, as I told you, I feel most happy because of the election of the Consultative Council--the council of the Egyptian family. The People's Assembly was established in 1971 in accordance with the permanent constitution, which the people accepted for themselves in 1971 and defined in it all the responsibilities of the rulers and the ruled and organized the relations among all in order that each person may feel secure and reassured, enjoying man's dignity and humanitarianism.

The People's Assembly was established 9 years ago. The Consultative Council was established this year. Thus, instead of the leaderships being the same leadership in the legislative authority from the People's Assembly alone, the leaderships today which represent the legislative wing of the party are represented in the assembly and the council. The base was expanded. Instead of being 390 or more in the People's Assembly it has gone past 600 with the establishment of the Consultative Council. This is an expansion of the leadership and an addition to democracy. It is also a proof that in our march, we are always proceeding forward as far as democratic action is concerned.

I sued to tell the People's Assembly speaker, the Counsultative Council speaker and the leadership around me in the party that I was the happiest person this year. This number and that expanded base of leaderships give me the greatest pleasure. We have announced that we adhere to democracy and that we direct our steps year after year. In the past 10 years, since 1970, from the moment I assumed power until today, you are aware of the decisions that were issued every year and which ended with the abolishment of martial law this year. This was followed by the endorsement of the constitutional amendments in a popular referendum. As a result of these constitutional amendments in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, we rectified the march for more democracy and for wider horizons. The socialist union system, or the one party, has been replaced by a multiplicity of parties. The Consultative Council as the family council was joined to the legislative authority and the base was expanded. Furthermore, the codification of the press as a fourth estate was also endorsed and included in the provisions of the constitution. With the establishment of the Consultative Council, measures will be taken for the establishment of the higher press council so that we will start undertaking our responsibilities.

The source of my happiness is the fact that the leadership base in the NDP is expanding day by day. This is the source of my happiness. The source of my pride is that I am today meeting with these leaderships as a parliamentary body in the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council. I will then be meeting with other leaderships--the NDP secretaries and the cadres in the governorates. I shall begin to visit the governorates, God willing, soon after I finish the urgent tasks facing me these days. God willing, I shall visit the governorates and on every visit I shall open, God willing, the door of membership to the NDP now that all the landmarks have become clear and the leadership has been expanded. This will be done so that we will add new leaders--a large base of leaders. Every day we must gain something new, God willing, and also gain new leaders. This is my concept of political action and this is actually the source of my happiness. It is also the source of my pride in you, in the assembly and the council as a broad legislative base and with the various NDP levels as a firm base that can face anything in this country.

When I was going to meet with you today, really, I tried to imagine about what I should be speaking to you. The People's Assembly's responsibility is defined in the constitution and in the assembly table of organization. The consultative council's responsibility is contained in the constitution. The Consultative Council must do what the People's Assembly has done: It must meet to draw up its table of organization and organize its affairs.

Well, about what shall I speak to you? I found one thing only.

As I have told you, the structure has been completed. The constitutional institutions that represent the legal base for the regime have been set up. There is an executive authority represented by the Cabinet. There is a legislative authority represented by the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council. There is a judiciary authority which is carrying out its duty. A fourth authority [the press] will join the other three authorities so that we may be able to continue the building process for the sake of the citizen.

What is the objective behind all this? Is it that we establish a majority party? Is it that we remain in the seat of power? No. The objective is to rebuild the Egyptian family with all its values nad traditions, which date back 7,000 years. Egypt has seen many invaders and colonialists. Egypt did not melt in the pots of the invaders of the colonialists, but the latter melted in Egypt's pot. Our objective is to rebuild the Egyptian family for the sake of the Egyptian citizen's prosperity and dignity in the land of Egypt.

All our work must be devoted toward this objective. We must raise the status of the Egyptian citizen and build his prosperity within a cohesive family, a family which has values and traditions dating back 7,000 years. The main aim of our political action must be the welfare of the Egyptian citizen.

For this purpose, I want to talk to you about the referendum that was held on 19 April 1979 after the peace treaty. You recall that this referendum contained two items. I want to remind you of these two items because they will remain, God willing, our guide now and in the future so that we may achieve the mission of building the Egyptian family, a mission which aims at achieving the Egyptian citizen's dignity and prosperity.

The first item was about the peace treaty. The people voted in favor of the peace treaty, except for 5,000 votes. Out of over 10 million voters, 5,000 voters said "no" and the rest said "yes."

The second item in the referendum was about rebuilding the state on nine bases. Over 10 million voters voted "yes" to the second item and only 10,000 voters said "no."

This means that more than 10.1 million said "yes" to peace against 5,000 who said "no." It also means that more 10.1 million said "yes" to the nine points on the rebuilding of Egypt against 10,000 who said "no."

I will try to repeat these points to you because, as I told you, if this is our guide for action at this stage and the next one, we must start with these points and take them into our consideration. I will first read the nine points on the rebuilding and then I will deal with each point in the light of the present events and of our future aspirations and plans in order that you may be made fully aware.

The first point on the rebuilding related to the dissolution of the People's Assembly and a call for general elections to be held on the date fixed by the consitution. This has happened. We held a referendum and the People's Assembly was dissolved. The People's Assembly was reelected on the date fixed by the constitution. In other words, the constitutional life in Egypt was not interrupted for 1 single hour since the issuance of our constitution in 1971. We hope it will never be interrupted, God willing.

In your capacity as institutions of the state, it is your responsibility to see that the constitutional life does not get interrupted, not even for 1 hour. The constitutional life was not interrupted in 9 years since the constitution was issued in September 1971. You will remember, of course, that under the incomplete independence in 1922 and 1923, the constitutional life was interrupted not only for a few hours but for years and that there were cases when the entire constitution was cancelled. Sidqi cancelled the 1929 constitution and introduced the 1930 constitution. They then reintroduced the 1923 constitution. Parliamentary elections were held at the beginning of the implementation of the 1923 constitution. The 1923 parliament lived for 9 hours only and the constitutional life ended. The 1923 constitution was proclaimed. King Fu'ad staged four coups against the constitution during this period. Faruq came after him, staged coups against the constitution and made the parties hit each other. The British joined him and made the parties hit each other. The result was that not one parliament completed its 5-year constitutional term.

The parliamentary life was not interrupted for 1 hour since the proclamation of the constitution in September 1971. According to this constitution, no person, whatever his position may be, can interrupt the constitutional life 1 single hour. We are consolidating this process. In your capacity as a National Democratic Party, you are the guardians of this and you had a leading role in it.

The first point relating to the dissolution of the People's Assembly and the holding of elections on schedule was implemented. Moreover, the parliamentary life has been going uninterrupted for 9 years. The first parliament ended its 5-year term and the second parliament began its term. The people's opinion was solicited about the text of the constitution on the day peace was established. This day is a turning point in the life of Egypt. I hope your parliament will complete its 5-year term, God willing. In addition to the People's assembly, the Consultative Council was established this year, as I told you. The base of the legislative leadership has been expanded.

The second point related to the freedom of forming parties. The law on parties was promulgated. I will talk later in detail about this point. I will discuss every point in order that we may form a clear vision in our capacity as political leaders. You are required to form a clear view so as to convey it to the masses. Our people hear this and will remain a partner with us because we all work in their name and for this sake.

Regarding the freedom to form parties, a law on the organization of the parties was promulgated. Four parties were formed in the country, as you know. Our National Democratic Party was formed. The Labor Party was also formed. For the sake of seriousness, the old law stipulated that for a party to be formed, it must have 20 deputies. When we found out that this condition would preclude the establishment of opposition, I and members of the NDP parliamentary body signed for the establishment of the opposition. The four parties are: The NDP, the Labor Party, the Liberal Party and the fourth party is the Progressive Unionist, which is still in existence despite the fact that it follows the method of the communists working underground and publishes leaflets.

Anyone can apply, but I want you in the parties law, as I told you, to lift all the restrictions and to leave one thing only, namely, that anyone who applies for the registration of a party, his name and those of the 50 members of his organization should be placed before the people for 1 whole month. They should be placed before the People's Assembly and before the Consultative Council and before the socialist prosecutor and the people must be asked to express their opinion on those forming the party. We want the people's view only. [applause] I will speak about this again, God willing.

The third point relates to the Egyptian human rights declaration. This is one of the points that I will return to also because some people are trying to cast doubt on it nowadays.

We thank God that today we are living in freedom and democracy--I shall return to these in detail--and that no one can interfere in the dignity of man. The entire government is working, through all its establishments, to enhance the dignity of man. I shall also return to this.

The fourth point: We have said commitment to safeguarding national unity, social peace and democratic socialism. I shall return to this also.

Fifth: We have said that the slogan of the state is science and faith and that this should be stipulated in the constitution.

The sixth point is very important: Constitutional legitimacy must be based on the principles of the July revolution and the May revolution and must be precisely as follows:

1. The Arab affiliation of Egypt as a reality and destiny.
2. Adherence to the policy of nonalignment.
3. Elimination of party corruption, feudalism and purification of political life.
4. Commitment to the 50 percent [representation] of workers and peasants in all organizations.
5. Commitment to the supremacy of the law above all-governors and governed. This is the sixth point.

The seventh point: The constitution is the only fundamental document on which the state system is built.

The eighth point relates to the establishment of a Consultative Council that will be tantamount to a family council for all of Egypt and that will comprise representatives of all the people's groups and bodies. This has been established.

The ninth and last point: The codification of the press as a fourth estate so as to guarantee its freedom and confirm its independence.

I shall go back to and take these points one by one, as I have told you, because these will be the directive of our work--for we do not work in a vacuum. These will be the directive of work so that the vision will be clear in the light of what is presently taking place nowadays.

We have accomplished the first point, as I have told you, with the dissolution of the old assembly and the establishment of your assembly and with the people's approval of its points, namely, the rebuilding of the state. This has been accomplished and the People's Assembly was established on its constitutional date. The constitutional life was not disrupted and will not be disrupted, but more than that has been accomplished this year: The People's Assembly was joined by the Consultative Council--the council of the Egyptian family--and the leadership base was expanded in the NDP to over 600 after it had been around 360 or 390.

We now come to the second point which is related to the freedom of the formation of parties. I want this point to be clear and I want you to have a clear understanding of it. For the purpose of giving the freedom for the formation of parties, we enacted the parties law. According to the parties law, anyone who wants to form a party must apply to the pertinent authorities and must meet all that is required for the formation of a party. As I have told you: We have actually four parties now. For the sake of seriousness we stipulated in the first law that for a party to be formed it must have 20 deputies.

You have heard me telling you that when the 23 July revolution took place, some 28 years ago, we enacted the law on the formation of parties and made it public. We received 31 applications for the formation of 31 parties. This was in August 1952. We decided to create a multiparty system. During the period of the platforms, which were supposed to turn into parties, we received applications for 41 platforms, which would have turned into 41 parties. That is why we said 'no' when we enacted the parties law later because if we were to leave things as they were 41 or even 50 applications would have been submitted.

Some may say this is freedom and some countries have many parties. However, no self-respecting country leaves matters in this way at all. This comes about either through self-knowledge or every state acts in accordance with the stage through which it is passing.

What is required is that there should not be only one party and one opinion. We have done this. However, in the first law, we stipulated that 20 People's Assembly members should sign a petition in order to form a party. Why? As I told you 41 members had applied to form 41 parties. In the beginning they represented 41 platforms and if they had turned into parties, as was the practice, they would have become 41 parties and perhaps have increased to become 50 parties.

Is this in Egypt's interest? Very simply, some might say that this is not freedom. No. We have seen Portugal's experience. When the dictatorial regime fell there, they said let us do everything from the beginning. Until this day and after 4 or 5 years, Portugal has not known stability. There is a battle in which the East and West are involved. It is a long story. Every party has a handful of members. They call this freedom. They go and occupy the radio station. The army blows up the station and those inside. It is chaos.

Why do we advocate freedom to form parties? So that there will be an opinion and a counteropinion. We ourselves propped up the opposition because there were not 20 People's Assembly members who wanted to sign a petition to form an opposition. I, and the entire body of the National Democratic Party, signed in order to form the opposition. Let there be opinion and counteropinion. However, there should be no chaos. National unity should not disintegrate and social peace should not be undermined. We should not struggle with each other again.

Some want to use freedom, democracy and opposition as a cover either out of rancor or to disturb the entire march. They want us to quarrel with each other, tear each other's clothes and forget about building the country.

This state of affair existed before in an Arab country, which is Palestine. Every family had a party with a name. There were about 17 parties for a population of 1.5 million people. Every family that had a party used to accuse the other families of treason. They have remained like this until now. Do we want Egypt's fate to be like this or like Lebanon's fate?

Did Lebanon have democracy? No. There was big deception in Lebanon. They called it democracy while in fact it was tribalism and sectarianism. The president is a Maronite. The prime minister is a Sunni Muslim. The speaker of the Chamber of Deputies is a Shi'ite Muslim. The ministerial portfolios are divided among the communities. Is this a state system?

There was a myth there called democracy. What happened? Lebanon became divided. There is another strange thing. The Phalangist party is headed by [Pierre] al-Jumayyil. The second man in the party is his son. It is tribalism. As for Sham'un's party--which has been attacked by the Phalangists--when Camille Sham'un dies, his son Dany Sham'un will become the leader of the party. Even the National Progressive Party of Kamal Junblatt--when Kamal Junblatt died, his son Walid Junblatt took over the leadership of the party. It is a tribal system. Is this democracy? No. Sorry, we do not believe in this family system or in this false democracy.

We want any number of parties to be formed on one basis only--how can we build Egypt and build the prosperity of the Egyptian citizens? We do not want rancor or opportunism to prevail among us. We do not want to return to the days of the old parties when all they did was curse each other. Those who were not in power were slandering and casting doubt on those who were in power and were making the ugliest accusations. Finally, we came in 1952 because we have become disgusted with all of them.

Why did we rise in 1952? We rose because we lost respect for every politician in the country. Regrettably, remnants of them still exist, as I will tell you now, under the cover of democracy, freedom and the term opposition.

The freedom to form parties is (?guaranteed), but we do not want to be divided or to have the national unity of the country struck. What is the meaning of political life? It means first that the homeland as a whole has undisputable national aims. These aims, which I described at the NDP congress as the national creed which comes before political creed, include all the people. The national creed means that all the parties whatever, there are undisputable national aims [sentence as heard]. It goes without saying and without anyone being asked that all the parties should respect these aims. Then we come to the implementation of programs, which may differ. A party may say it wants to follow democratic socialism; another may say no, it wants to adopt rightist socialism; still another party may say it wants socialism that leans a little to the left. The problem we are encountering now is the problem of the graduates: All of us know that the process of appointing the graduates was one of national one-upmanship, that is, all the graduates must be given jobs.

This is not bad. I told you that in the past when my fellows and I graduated a university graduate was unable to find a 6-pound job [monthly]. At that time the sons of the pashas got scholarships and jobs everywhere whereas we did not get anything. If one of us, a university graduate, got a 6-pound job, we would thank God for it.

However, we advocated equality of opportunities to appoint all the graduates. When this policy was made, it should have been taken into account that a day would come when we would increase and consequently, the graduates would increase--a day when the graduates and others must be given food and jobs so that they would produce for the country and not be dependent on its production.

We reached the point of taking 20,000 graduates, giving them jobs and seating them on chairs in government offices. Most of them did not find chairs to sit on and thus stayed home. This became a masked unemployment. Every year our food and production decreased and graduates were again appointed. There was not sufficient food for the people nor for the new burden I placed on my shoulders of giving the graduates salaries. If this issue was studied so that it will cope with production. [sentence as heard] I say before you 'yes' to giving jobs to graduates. Tell the masses of the people that the government is committed to finding a job for every graduate. This is provided in the constitution. Every citizen has a right to work and the government is bound to find him a job. However, this is the problem of today. No one disagrees with the fact that we have extra manpower and masked unemployment. Our production is decreasing and our demand increasing. How can we tackle this problem? This is a point on which we differ and so we can prepare programs. One may advocate that we take up industry; another may say as we do that we must choose the land to produce food and build cities and new societies and thus we will solve the problems of food, housing and overpopulation at the same time. A third may opt to solve the problem in this or that manner. This is a problem on which we can differ, but can we, for instance, differ over peace? As I said in the referendum, with all honesty, well over 10.1 million people said 'yes' [to peace] and only 5,000 people said 'no.' Can we differ over peace?

The opposition has only old solutions that are based on casting doubt and slandering the government and on attempting to drive a wedge between the citizens and the government. It is the same methods which were used by the old parties and which led all of us as a people to act in 1952 and to say: enough. This must end forever. The same methods are being applied now.

The funny thing is that all of them supported the peace initiative represented by my trip to Jerusalem. Next year we concluded the Camp David agreements. Meanwhile, the new Wafd Party became exposed, because under the cover of freedom and democracy it wanted to resort to practices which existed before the 23 July 1952 revolution. After the referendum which took place, the new Wafd Party decided to dissolve itself.

The new Wafd Party supported the initiative. The opposition party, the establishment of which we supported, also supported the initiative. Now they say that they do not support Camp David. They weep over the Arab situation. They weep over any rumors. As you know, they have come up with the story of the water--the water to Israel. Every now and then or every week, some of them gather at the lawyers association and make certain decisions. In the past, some trade unions used to resort to such methods to intimidate the regime and disclose matters to the people. However, this time the people know everything.

Today, the story is about the water. What exactly is the story of the water for which they are holding seminars and making much noise? We could have ignored this story because it is being discussed by a handful of rancorous people. We must not waste our time with rancorous people. Rancor does not build. Rancor ultimately devours those who have it. If someone follows rancor, he will be devoured by it. Why should we follow or pay attention to rancor. Let them devour themselves. However, we have been used to telling everything to the people frankly. Everything in our party is known to all of us.

The problem of the water or the so-called waters of the Nile to Sinai and Israel happened as follows: On 26 May 1979, I raised the [Egyptian] flag in Al-'Arish. On 27 May, Begin came to visit me in Al-'Arish. We then visited Beersheba. When Begin came to me in Al-'Arish on 27 May, I told him: We have completed the first step, which is the cornerstone we have laid for the future and for settling all the issues through the treaty and raising the flag on Al-'Arish.

As far as I am concerned, as far as we the Egyptians and Arabs are concerned and as far as the sound and not the rancorous Arab citizen is concerned, the day I raised the flag in Al-'Arish was a turning point in history. For your information, a plane takes 5 minutes to cover the distance between Al-'Arish and Israel, while it takes 25 minutes to cover the distance between Al-'Arish and Cairo.

The problem of Sinai ended when I raised the flag in Al-'Arish. The question is that there is a first stage and then a second stage until they complete building the airports [in the Negev Desert] and until they dismantle their settlements in northern Sinai. The second stage will end in April 1982, God willing. We will soon enter 1981. In April 1982, we will reach our international borders, God willing. However, in the first stage, we have already recovered 80 percent [of Sinai].

This is really a turning point. Why? It was known to everyone that Israel would not give up 1 centimeter of land. However, it happened [that Israel did give up and] when this happened on 27 May, I told him: Let us sit together. We have 1 year before us to complete the next step, which is establishment of autonomy for the Palestinian people.

In the Camp David agreements, we agreed that no later than 1 year from the date of the exchange of the ratified documents of the Camp David agreements, we should reach agreement on full Palestinian autonomy and that a transitional period of 5 years should follow the autonomy elections.

I told him: Listen Begin, we have before us 1 full year. The achievement which took place yesterday when I raised the flag in Al-'Arish is very significant. It means that you honor your agreements and I know this.

I tried this before with Golda Meir and Rabin and they really honored their agreements. In order to reach an agreement, this is the issue. It is a hard struggle. However, once an agreement is signed, they are really a people who honor their signature, be they Golda Meir in the first disengagement agreement, or Rabin in the second disengagement agreement or Begin in the Camp David agreements and the Egyptian-Israeli treaty. I told him: Your present stand has proved that you fulfill your obligations, unlike that which has been mobilizing our peoples for 30 years--the belief that you will not give up any land. We have 1 year to implement Palestinian autonomy. Let us, starting now, reach an agreement on Palestinian autonomy, which is the second link in Camp David, in order to put the Palestinians on the road to a solution of their problem and build a comprehensive peace.

The problem between the Arabs and Israel is primarily about Palestine, not about Sinai or the Golan. Let us discuss the core of the problem. I told him: Come Begin, it is true that we still have 1 year before we reach agreement on autonomy. Let us agree on autonomy now.

At that time, Israel was psychologically prepared for this. Begin said: No objection. What are your views?

Under the Egyptian-Israel treaty, 80 percent of Sinai has been handed back to us and we will receive the remaining 20 percent in April 1982, God willing. Begin did not ask anything from me, other than security measures. In the beginning, they spoke about the settlements and the airports. I said: Impossible. As I told you in the Knesset, territory and sovereignty are not negotiable, but if you want security measures, I am ready to give them to you.

Regarding all the security measures which they asked for I told them I would give them to you and more because they do not infringe on territory or sovereignty.

When on 27 May 1979, I spoke about Palestinian autonomy, I spoke about Egypt, about the Palestinians and peace between Israel, the Palestinians, the Jordanians and the Syrians, which is the comprehensive solution.

Very simply, there was no problem between me and him. I told him: What do you think of 1 million cubic meters of waters from the Nile daily? He told me: It is a great thing. [Words indistinct]

I was speaking about what, about Sinai? Not at all. We took Sinai with its petroleum and 20 percent of it remained for me to take officially in April 1982. I was speaking primarily about the Palestinians and the settlements which have been built in the West Bank and Gaza. We have said and still say that these settlements are illegal. I wanted to facilitate the problem for the Palestinians, the Jordanians and the Syrians because the Golan is also full of [Israel] settlements.

As far as Sinai is concerned, the problem is settled. We agreed that there would be no settlements in Sinai. My land will be returned to me. I could have stopped at this point. I told him: What do you think of 1 million cubic meters. He said: It is a great thing. I told him: Le us agree on autonomy and first of all on Jerusalem. [applause]

When I mentioned Jerusalem, he was taken aback, he said: I am afraid, my friend, that you are imagining that you can buy our national and religious aspirations for this price when our national and religious aspirations in Jerusalem in particular, are not for sale and Jerusalem is the capital of Israel. I told him: I am telling you no, because in the Arab part of Jerusalem, the Arabs have historic rights. These rights are not only for the Arabs but also for 800 million Muslims.

After this I told him frankly--and I am telling you this from a microphone that which is being heard throughout the world--I told him: Your number is 18 million; some say 16 million; let us leave your number at 18 million. Well, there are 800 million Muslims. Just as the word Jerusalem means national aspirations to you, it also means national aspirations to us. Let us compare. The historic rights of the Arabs and Muslims in Jerusalem cannot be ignored, particularly since the days of Sofronious, Father Sofronious, after the crusades refused to hand over Jerusalem except to 'Umar ibn al-Khattab himself. The commander of the Arab army went to Sofronious, who said: Never! Bring me the Khalifah to take over Jerusalem. Patriarch Sofronious in Jerusalem respected the Arabs and (?held onto Jerusalem) until 'Umar ibn al-Khattab came from Medina and took over Jerusalem from him. This is history. It is written in the history books. These are historic rights that no one can dispute.

I told him: Never, no. He said: Let us separate this from that. I told him: Yes, there is something wrong here. I told him: Look, for Jerusalem, 800 million Muslims--and we are a part of them--are ready to sacrifice a great many things, but not land or sovereignty as in the past--as we have done concerning Sinai. We are ready to sacrifice. This means that we will give you from what we are living from for the sake of Jerusalem because to every Muslim and Arab, the holy mosque is the first of the two qiblahs. I told him: The question is that if you, as 18 million Jews throughout the world, have national aspirations, there are also national aspirations for 800 million Muslims, and add to this 1 billion Christians. However, let you and me be because there are historic rights for the Arabs and the Muslims.

As I have told you, after the crusades the Christians themselves refused to hand Jerusalem over to anyone other than to Khalifah 'Umar ibn al-Khattab himself. 'Umar ibn al-Khattab traveled from Medina to Jerusalem and took over Jerusalem from Patriarch Sofronious. I told him that all this was history and well known. I told him that for the sake of Jerusalem we are ready to sacrifice. He told me: I will think about it. I told him: Think about it and I am with you and we will not waste our time because we can reach the core of the Palestinian question. Therefore, the basis of the operation is not the charlatanry they are claiming today. What happened after that? We exchanged letters. I am telling him and telling the other Arabs while you are sitting and listening and they will hear me when this will be broadcast tonight. The entire world can hear me: No one among the Arabs sacrificed for the sake of Palestine or is prepared to sacrifice for the sake of Palestine except Egypt. [applause] What have all of them done? Today, where is the current Arab position on Palestine? The problem is finished--the problem is no longer that of Palestine. The problem is the Iranian-Iraqi war, which was started by Iraq.

Iraq has severed its relations with Syria, Libya and the PLO. Because of Syria, the PLO will not attend the summit meeting on Tuesday. The top item on the agenda of the meeting is a unified stand for the service of the Palestinian question. The PLO will not attend because Syria does not want it to. This is childish conduct.

Who paid for Palestine and who has fought for the sake of Palestine and who has lost for the sake of Palestine? I used to tell the Arabs--when Begin and I exchanged letters--I used to tell the Arabs that I have reached the point of saying [we will give] of our water. water is life, as God Almighty says: From water we made every living thing. We will give from our water so as to solve and end the problem. We are providing a solution from whom? Not for Sinai or for Egypt. I am offering this, as I have told you, for the sake of Jerusalem and the Palestinian issue. This is the basis of the story. Begin is hearing me and if there is anything [wrong] he will come out tomorrow and say: No, never, this thing did not take place. You are well aware that this is the basis of the question.

We will now see how it developed: When this became known, the Soviet Union began the signal by an attack from Moscow radio on the waters of the Nile and other things. It happened then that we had built a culvert bringing water to Sinai near Deversoir.

When we started the new expansion of the canal we found out that pipes for the culvert were small. We built a new culvert with larger pipes to pass 1 million cubic meters of water to irrigate 35,000 feddans and nothing else. You can see these 35,000 feddans when you go to the Suez Canal. You do not have to enter Sinai to see them; they are located on the bank of the canal. There are 35,000 feddans on the bank. The quantity of water that the old culvert conveyed was small; the radius of the pipes was small. We manufactured four new big pipes and installed them for the new depth of the canal so as not to hinder navigation. The water actually reached the 35,000 feddans, a part of which has been cultivated and the rest of which will be cultivated.

An intensive program is in progress; among other things, I will employ my sons the graduates in it. I will give title deeds to everyone there. Each will build a house and will have land to plant and have poultry.

In its attack Moscow radio said: This As-Sadat has said that we have let 1 million meters [of water] into Sinai, the water has reached Sinai and that there is a secret agreement between Egypt, Israel and America. I have spoken to you about the secret agreements. In the first disengagement, the Soviet Union went to Syria and to Yasir 'Arafat. This was said to me by 'Arafat himself and by Al-Asad himself. Relations were not severed yet. At the time of the first disengagement agreement, the Soviet Union went to Syria, to Al-Asad and to Kamal Junblatt--may God rest his soul--and twisted and said to them: Listen, these are the articles of the first disengagement agreement. These are the only articles that will be made public and the articles that are below are secret between Egypt and Israel. What is important is that because they are twisted, they believed it.

After the first disengagement, we carried out the second disengagement and the Soviet Union did the same thing. Well, when we carried out the second disengagement, had there been secret commitments, would they have been left out from the first disengagement and would they not be added to the second disengagement: Had there been commitments in the second disengagement, would they not be included in the treaty? The treaty came to you, to the assembly. Any agreement that is concluded between us and any person will come to the assembly and you will debate it and either endorse or oppose it. There is nothing hidden with us, but it is the twisted mind. The twisted mind belongs to the Arabs. Regrettably, we have here about 20--no more--persons in Egypt who have adopted the twisted mind. What did they say? Moscow has said: secret agreement; Egypt has brought the water to [Sinai]. [This was followed] by an attack.

A short while later, I noticed that Mengistu in Ethiopia had sent a complaint to the OAU secretariat in Addis Ababa. The time has come that we should demand that the OAU should quit Addis Ababa now. Why? Because we are not prepared to place the OAU secretariat in a state that is revolving in the sphere of influence of one of the two superpowers and that is implementing to the letter all that the Soviet Union wants. I noticed that a complaint had been submitted to the OAU secretary general by Ethiopia and that he is distributing it to the African states. What did the complaint say? It said that Egypt has violated the Nile waters agreement, because Ethiopia, as you are well aware, is one of the states in the Nile waters agreement with us. All the states up to Tanzania--Sudan, Ethiopia, Burundi and Uganda--are in the Nile waters agreement with us.

What did the complaint say? In order to discover the source of the operation, I discovered that the complaint had said that Egypt has abrogated the Nile water agreement, that President as-Sadat has recently announced that he has let in 1 million cubic meters [of water into Sinai] to give to Israel, that that is against the agreement because the water must be used by each one of us in his own country only, and that Ethiopia has the right to take any measures it wants. Where did the signal come from? It came from Moscow radio. When I said that the old culvert had been enlarged to irrigate the 35,000 feddans on the bank of the canal and not in Sinai, Moscow radio said that the 1 million cubic meters would go to Israel and that there was a secret agreement on this. This found listening ears from the renegades here. As I told you, I am happy that they only count 20 in Egypt. They go to the lawyers association and try to hold debates there.

The signal came from the Soviet Union. Ethiopia hurriedly sent in the complaint to [the OAU]. We replied to it and to the OAU secretary general, saying to him that we are free and we shall bring to our region of Sinai any amount of water we want. However, the water that was brought did not go beyond the edge of the canal and that this is not your business, nor is it the business of Ethiopia or the Soviet Union. Inside my territory, in Sinai and in upper and lower Egypt, I do what I want and when I conclude a water agreement and bring water to Israel, will I do it behind the [back of] the country and the constitutional establishments? Have I accustomed the country to such things? No. They must find something. It is rancor and they are the renegades whom you know and who have created the story of the water.

This is the second face of the operation. The Soviet Union entered it and gave the signal so that you will find those renegades and the agents of the Soviet Union that we have here in the known party saying that the agreement is secret and the water [story] and so on and so forth.

A fact we know, and you heard me reiterating it in the past few days, is that we throw 6 billion cubic meters of potable water in the Mediterranean each year so that the turbines in Aswan won't stop during the winter (?season). We do not stop the turbines because we want them to provide us with electricity. If we were to stop the water entirely during the winter, then the turbines would stop operating. This is why we are throwing away 6 billion [cubic meters of water].

Suppose I was going to give away this million? What would it amount to? It would amount to 1/6 of the 6 billion. It would amount to 360 million meters, not even 1/3 billion of the 6 billion I am throwing in the Mediterreanean. [passage as heard].

You have heard me tell Samahah, the irrigation minister who is now with us, that the irrigation of land in the delta and lower Egypt by flooding has laid fallow the land. Too much water has spoiled the land. We started subterranean drainage. We can see that those who use the new methods--dripping or sprinkling--are saving more than 50 percent of the water we are consuming. You have also heard me charging the irrigation minister with completing his experiments by 1985 and beginning the irrigation of the old land using the new method--sprinkling or dripping or both together or any method they may discover for him. Why? It is because I would be saving half the water I am now using to irrigate our 6 million feddan land. I would save this water and double the production of these 6 million feddan when they are irrigated properly. The land would not be flooded with water.

As of 1985, God willing, I will be applying this system in the old governorates. For your information, the new governorates and the 35,000 feddans in Sinai that I told you about will be irrigated by sprinklers and by the dripping system. The new lands will not be irrigated by flooding. We will have millions of feddans, God willing, and the water is available. We will also save half the water we are now using because the world is astonished to hear that a feddan in the delta and in upper Egypt is irrigated by 7,000 cubic meters of water annually, a figure that may reach 10,000 or 12,000 cubic meters. The entire world is astonished because no one else consumes this much water. Every drop of water is valuable. That is why I told you that when we cut water consumption in half, our soil will improve, our crops will double and we will make new millions from the land. We have all this. I admit that I offered to give 1 million [cubic meters to Israel], but I am throwing 6 billion; 1/3 of the 6 billion cubic meters is thrown aside from what I can save from the old land. [sentence as heard] Despite this, as I told you the story, you heard me in the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council--I am happy they are here with us--they know we have nothing to conceal or fear.

We will never put ourselves in a position of defense. What shall we defend? Those who put themselves in such a position are the ones with their failures and deeds. But we, what shall we defend?

I told you the story of the Nile waters exactly as it happened. There is no relinquishment or secret agreement. This is the tone [words indistinct] of the abuses of the old times. We said that we launched the 23 July revolution to get rid of these abuses. This is the story of the waters of the Nile. Nothing has happened. Up to this day, Begin has refused [my offer] to provide Jerusalem [with the waters of the Nile]. Therefore, the story is as I told you; there is no document, agreement or anything else. This is the entire story.

I do not want you at all to put yourselves in a defensive position because there is nothing to feel ashamed of.

Since Begin has rejected [my offer], I say the following: In order to solve the problem of Jerusalem and the Palestinian issue--not Sinai, because Sinai is no longer a problem--I say that the Palestinians must ask this [supplying the waters of the Nile to Jerusalem] before the whole world. As far as we are concerned, we are not committed in any way because I made the offer and the man rejected it. However, I say the following: If I tell the 800 million Muslims and the 41 million Muslim and Christian Egyptians that for the sake of Jerusalem I will give 1 million cubic meters of water from our own stock--not from the 6 billion cubic meters that are thrown nor from 1/2 the water I will save for the new land [sentence as heard]. When the problem of Jerusalem is solved and Arab sovereignty is restored over it, I am ready to help the Palestinians with this and I will let my people and the Muslim world of 800 million Muslims pass judgment on me. [applause]

These questions are clear and do not need all this bickering. Why did I make this offer to Begin? I wanted to tell the Palestinians and the Arab states that severed relations with us: All your billions cannot solve [the problem], but Egypt can. You do not want to make sacrifices, but Egypt is ready to make them.

This was the objective and basis of the entire project. The foreign minister will come here tomorrow to discuss this subject.

I have put to you the entire subject, from its very beginning, and in the hearing and sight of all the world. I have done this so that if any one wants to say something, let him do so. Concerning the Egyptian human rights declaration [words indistinct].

By God, at this phase, I say that I am happy with and proud of you. What is the reason? The leadership base is widening daily. Everyday we increase the number of our leaders. We had a People's Assembly. Now, we also have a People's Assembly, plus a Consultative Council, plus secretaries and cadres in the governorates. I will go out and open the door to new members. Construction is underway. There is also concentration on food security. The companies and banks that are being established need some time to show their effect. However, I promised the people that by the end of this year, we will bring prices under control. God willing, next year we will find ourselves in a completely new situation. We are carrying on with our work because we cannot afford to waste time.

Political action at this time is not clowning, or attempts at defamation, at responding to the Soviet Union or to the personal rancor harbored by some people who think that such things constitute political action. No, this is not political action.

No, Egypt is preserved in the heart of every NDP member and in the heart of every Egyptian except those 20 persons I mentioned to you. The reason is that these persons think only of themselves. They know nothing of national education, which places national ideology above political ideology. In other words, they were not given the basics of national education--absolutely not. This is because each of them is obsessed with the idea of having people call him a leader, or he wants to say that he does things, that he voices opposition or such things.

This talk takes me to the crisis of the opposition--and I am indeed sad about this crisis. The reason is that the opposition wants to put us on the defensive. We established the opposition for the sake of having another viewpoint. We signed [the law] so that the opposition could emerge. Does the opposition constitute what is published in ASH-SHA'B? Is this a method of opposition and a method of Journalism? One person would shamelessly launch attacks; another one would rave. I was astounded.

You have all heard me telling the story of that boy, Ahmad Fu'ad, who was king of Egypt. I told this story as a sign of our people's values. He was a king. You remember that before I told the story, I said that no one can deny history. On the morning of 23 July, I announced in my own voice--which was recorded--the outbreak of the 23 July revolution some 28 years ago. Nobody can deny that I went to Alexandria and I took Najib with me. I delivered the ultimatum to 'Ali Mahir to convey it to the king so that he would leave at 1800 on 26 [July]. Even more, the ultimatum was written in my own handwriting, not typewritten. [applause]

I have said all these things. Historically speaking, they are on record. Then--in the guise of opposition and freedom, which are acts of rancor--a clever person comes and makes interpretations of my statements.

I said that when Ahmad Fu'ad got married, he sent me word, saying: Father, I have gotten married; this is just how anyone would send word to his father. During the 1973 war, he organized and marched in a demonstration in Paris for the sake of Egypt. Then I noticed that he took collections from his sisters and sent them here because he realized that he was helping his country. I thanked him and I kept this aid for them. When he did these things, I sent him his passports and I indeed thanked him for what he had done for his country--the demonstration in the very heart of Paris during the October war. I sent him the passports. When his wife was about to give birth to a child, and even before that when he got married, he told me: I made my wife embrace Islam; I have called her Fadilah and she is learning Arabic. I sent him a letter telling him: My congratulations, my son. The reason is that he was sending letters to his father. I wondered what I could do for him, or what I could send to him. Well, I sent him one of his father's swords. He was very pleased with it. He sent a word of thanks. His wife became pregnant and was to give birth. He asked me: Can she give birth in Egypt? I told him: Let her give birth in Egypt. There is nothing more to it.

These things are understood by the broad base, the villagers, not the rancorous gentry. The villagers understand such things. [applause]

The gentry says that As-Sadat will restore the monarchy to Egypt. They lied and believed themselves when the chief editor of the newspaper wrote an article defending me and saying No. As-Sadat is not like Franco; Franco brought the king after him. No, As-Sadat is not like Franco; he has a patriotic history. They lied and believed themselves and are defending me. I do not need defense or anything. The man on the street and the simple citizens, the peasants, the workers and the patriotic intellectuals understand what this is--an asset for Egypt. Will Ahmad Fu'ad come back to become king here in Egypt again? Let him come.

Queen Faridah comes, and the children of King Faruq come and go. Queen Faridah came and held an exhibition in the Meridian, and the papers advertised it. Some have heard and some not. This is normal. However, one of the gentry says that this will accord Ahmad Fu'ad legal rights, and he will return to become king of Egypt.

We tell the world that Egypt has values. I was the one who deported Ahmad Fu'ad's father on 26 July with an ultimatum I wrote in my own handwriting. I was the one who announced the revolution. The decisions to abolish the monarchy in March 1953 and to appoint 'Abd al-Hakim 'Amir as commander in chief were issued on the same day in my own handwriting--not typewritten but in my own handwriting. Why waste time and cause commotion by saying that this will involve a legal basis for restoring the monarchy in Egypt? I want to tell the people that in Egypt the popular base of the workers, peasants and patriotic intellectuals understand this very well. Just as we say here: Whoever loves us, we will love him, and his happiness becomes our happiness. And whoever hates us, we will hate him, and share nothing of his enjoyment. [applause]

We tell the king, we tell Ahmad Fu'ad he is not a king. The man has told me: I am a member of the family, and I wish to remain in the family; give me any job. I told him: My son, thank you. Your sentiments are good. Since you love your country, your country has nothing against you. But this does not mean restoring the monarchy. What kind of nonsense is this? We are wasting the country's time with such nonsense remarks. They did the same during the time of the parties, the British and the king. This is how politics went in Egypt.

I thank God that the village in Egypt has triumphed. When I say Mit Abu al-Kawm, I mean every village in Egypt. The question of the shah is of interest to over 400 million people in Europe and the United States. Some of you may have traveled abroad or your relatives may have traveled abroad. The secretary of the Judges Club was just telling me how the entire world [admires Egypt] because of the story of the shah and the genuine values of the villages. These values demand that we protect anyone who seeks our protection.

I am responsible for his sons. I cannot change my nature. This man has left me his wife and sons as a trust. Until I die, I am responsible for them. [applause] This is because as peasants and Muslims, we are like that.

I related the story of Ahmad Fu'ad to say that I did not do this for emotional reasons or that what I did for the shah, Pahlavi, when he declared himself the successor to his father was fabrication because I need applause from Europe and the United States. Not at all. Two years before that, Ahmad Fu'ad did so and so, and I replied to him saying so and so. He comes and goes like his brothers and nothing will happen. What legal rights are they acquiring? I cite the example and say that this is what happens when a peasant rules Egypt with the values of the village and Islam. The whole world has lauded Egypt's attitude toward the shah. Great powers and the entire world showed cowardice [in this affair] except Egypt.

This is something self-evident with the villager, and he knows it very well. Why waste the time and say under the name of opposition, freedom and democracy that this will give legal rights to Ahmad Fu'ad to become king? Those who have been providing rights for a long time are not the gentlemen who write but the people of Egypt. They have been providing rights since 23 July. The Egyptian people, with their will and with the 50 percent workers and peasants who are causing discomfort for the gentlemen, [applause], they are the ones who decide. A French gentleman introduced a legal theory, and they read it. Are they telling us that this French gentleman will decide our legal basis? No. This ended on 23 July 1952.

We have provided this in the declaration of Egyptian human rights. We can be proud and say that Egypt is the only country in the Middle East in which there is democracy, freedom, security, safety, supremacy of the law, the rule by law, and in which no person can attack another and no person can do anything against another except through law. This is the only country in which there is enthusiasm, unity, and family. You have no idea what our children abroad did for the country's economy when they sent their savings. They changed Egypt's economy. As you know, before that, no one sent anything. Today, everyone is doing that. This is what I want. I want everyone to embark on building in every direction. This is what I want, and not commotion caused by proponents of theories, hatred, ignorance and opportunism.

We should take it very easy, because security and safety exist the dignity of man exists, and the rights of man are held high. Let us exert greater effort to maintain national unity, social peace and democratic socialism.

As you know, I made a law for national unity after the communal strife in 1972 so that those who perpetrate it would be ashamed of themselves. The law is now with the socialist prosecuter. By God, if anyone of them does wrong, we shall have no pity on him. National unity is sacred; hatred and emotionalism are forbidden, the exploitation of religion is forbidden. Shaykh Muhammad 'Abduh, may God's mercy and blessings be upon him, said: God damns politics. He condemned the interference of religion in politics and politics in religion. We will initiate the League of Islamic [and Arab] Peoples by following in the footsteps of Shaykh Muhammad 'Abduh, the reformist, and of his teacher, Jamal ad-Din al-Afghani.

Social peace is a basic matter. What does it stand for? It replaces a bloody struggle, such as occurred on 18 and 19 January. To this time, the Progressive Party; that is, the agents of Russia, are saying that the incidents that occurred on these 2 days constituted a patriotic uprising, that uprising of thieves. What was it about? It was aimed at inciting people against each other so that they would cause arson and wreak destruction--and this is the easiest thing to do. It is the easiest thing for you to arouse any person through any false claim, as they are now doing. They are now telling people: These persons are drawing benefits and doing things, while you take nothing and so on. But they have forgotten that even the [formerly] deprived classes of people are now receiving [benefits]. As you know, the workers and others, such as the drivers and bakers [are also earning high wages]. I was astounded when I heard once in a television interview that the daily wages of a baker amount to 7 pounds--I was unaware of it. He has overtaken the salary of a minister, exactly! [laughter] Oh yes, by God; and yet, a baker does not incur the expenses which a minister, God help him, has to spend, even on appearances. The same applies to masons, tinsmiths, taxi drivers and taxi owners. The basic aim of social peace is to enable the standards of all the people to be raised. Instead of distributing poverty, we will proliferate wealth--and this is what is now happening. You have also heard about the [social] insurance law that every citizen, man and woman, in Egypt is entitled to.

Now, the minimum limit [of social insurance] is 10 pounds for old age, incapability, sickness and death. The motto of the state is science and faith. These things have been stipulated [presumably in the constitution]. Constitutional legitimacy No 6 [as heard] is based on the principles of the July and May revolutions. At this point, I must call your attention: Take notice, leaders, men and women alike, who represent the NDP parliamentary group, whether in the People's Assembly or in the Consultative Council. The first basic task to which you will devote your attention is that constitutional legitimacy should be within the limits of the July and May revolutions.

Furthermore, your basic duty should be to preserve the two revolutions. The reason is that the July revolution saved us from foreign hegemony, while the May revolution laid down for us democracy, freedom and the supremacy of the law. These things are integral parts of each other. If these things are encroached upon by anyone, whosoever he might be, then this would mean that you have shirked your duties. In this instance, it would be imperative for you to check the would-be offenders.

Constitutional legitimacy consists of the July and May revolutions as well as five basic points: Egypt belongs to the Arab nation. Lhis is both fact and destiny. No one need remind us that we are Arabs, nor do we need the Arab world to say: We have isolated Egypt and, therefore, it will suffer a catastrophy because we the Arabs are a bloc. Egypt is the origin of the Arabs. I told you: Hajar, the wife of Abraham and the mother of Isma'il, the father of the Arabs, was Egyptian. The wife of Isma'il, the father of the Arabs, was Egyptian. Therefore, they are related to us--we are not related to them.

I do not want to discuss this matter and waste our time with it. However, we cannot accept that an Arab's qualities should be the same qualities as those of these bedouins. No. We are Arabs, not bedouins.

Regarding the commitment to the policy of nonalignment, let us speak clearly. It was Moscow which gave the signal like it did with the Nile waters and said: Why does As-Sadat instigate the United States and why does he permit U.S. planes to come to carry out maneuvers. It naturally involved the foolish boy Al-Qadhdhafi of Libya. Moscow claimed that we were no longer nonaligned. No, we are nonaligned and we are founders of the nonaligned movement.

When I referred to the Gulf states 6 months ago, they tried to exploit what I said to attack Egypt. When I said that I was prepared to grant the United States facilities to reach any Arab or Islamic country which asks for aid, they, the Gulf states, said: We do not need anybody to defend us. What happened in Iran has happened. First, it was Saddam Husayn who started the war with Iran in agreement with Saudi Arabia. Naturally, this is clear. Iran began threatening. If Iran had spare parts, it would actually threaten the entire Gulf. If Khomeyni had restored the armed forces to the position they enjoyed under the shah, he would have taken not only the Gulf but other regions as well. The moment has come when the Gulf states realized that we must know what our future and fate will be and not leave them to circumstances.

Syria concluded an agreement with the Soviet Union. Why? It did so to defend the seats of Hafiz al-Asad and his brother and of the 'Alawites. Nobody can tell Syria anything. In the Arab gathering yesterday, Syria refused to attend the summit meeting. It said that without Syria, the Palestinians and Lebanon, there would remain nothing to be called Arabs. The Arabs are afraid of Syria. I drew attention to this a long time ago and told the Arabs: This is a shame. Come and let us cut everyone to size. The Syrians are intimidating them. The Syrians received $3 billion from the Arabs this year and are now demanding $8 billion more. Iraq received from Saudi Arabia $3 billion in the past 2 weeks. It also received a pledge from Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Qatar, Kuwait and Bahrain to rebuild Iraq. [passage indistinct] Iraq intimidated them and said: Promise you will rebuild my country. They promised to do so. They have now realized the value of Egypt. We do not intimidate nor do we beg as they do. We raise our heads high in Egypt! [applause]

I want them to remember always that everything they possess--including the oil price hike from $3 to $33 a barrel, an 11-fold increase--was given to them by the blood of our sons in Sinai and not by Syria, which retreated 30 km toward Damascus on the third or second day of the war. It was Egypt that fought for 17 days during the war. On the 10th day of Egypt's resistance, the Arabs hiked oil prices 11-fold. I am saying this to you and the entire world, but not in order to beg something from them. Praise be to God, we have transcended the crisis and the bottle neck. We will not try to create alarm or frighten anybody. However, Iraq should know that when it collected the money, we were the ones who gave it to them because it was [paid for by] the blood of our sons. It was our battle in which we asserted the value of the Arab nation, which in turn hiked the price of its oil. Iraq is aware of this and the Arabs know that Egypt is behind the additional sums that went into their coffers. However, to you I say: We are richer than them because we are 10 feet tall and we will ask only one from them: to know their size in comparison to us; that's all. However, we have no other demands at all; never.

Next month, on 16 December, God willing, I will inaugurate the third phase of a new canal that has been completed. It is new in all respects: in depth, width, everything; in short, a completely new canal. This will be the third inauguration because the first one was made during Khediv Isma'il and the second in '75, after an 8-year closure. This third inauguration will not be related to the old Suez Canal whether this applies to the Khediv Canal or the '75 canal. One of the Arab sheikhdoms was helping us in [financing] this new canal, but it stopped and Japan completed the job. We did not stop our building; our projects are going on with extreme diligence. Our production is proceeding on--as I told you--in every sphere. Today, I read that our reserves of hard currency are intact in the banks. We will no longer need to borrow from anyone.

I tell the Arabs who will be meeting on Tuesday, God willing: Egypt has no demands to ask from any of you or all of you. Its only demand is: know your size. They severed their relations with Egypt 15 months ago and said: We will isolate Egypt, and Egypt has come to an end. After 15 months, we see where Egypt is and what its achievements are. As the Syrian foreign minister said, not any two of them have sound relations with each other. The Arab nation has never seen the destruction it is witnessing now. They said 15 months ago: We will sever relations with Egypt because it has undermined Arab solidarity and we will restore it. Where is Arab solidarity now? What happened during the meetings yesterday and the day before what will happen on Tuesday? Saudi Arabia severed its relations with Libya and Iraq severed its relations with Syria, Libya, the Palestinians and Northern Yemen [as heard]. Those are the states that are supporting Russia against Afghanistan. Egypt is still 10 feet tall 15 months later, and its reserves are sound thanks to our sons who are living abroad and who are sending [money] and thanks to our people in Egypt who have toiled with sweat, honor, dignity. We have used the resources and wealth that God Almighty has given us to rebuild, and we have definitely transcended the crisis. Nowadays, our main concern is prosperity and prosperity alone. [applause]

We are one of the three who formulated the policy of nonalignment. We are nonaligned. For your own knowledge, go back to the written record of our Egyptian parliament of 1972, 8 years ago. You will find this written in the record at the People's Assembly. I said there that I visited the Soviet Union four times this year. Each time, I told the Soviet Union: Egypt does not want a single Soviet soldier to fight its battle. Never, I only want weapons to defend myself and fight to regain my territory.

This is the first point and the second point is that Egypt will never seek a confrontation between the two superpowers and that anyone who seeks such a confrontation would be a fool because it will lead to the destruction of the world. You will find this written in the records 8 years ago.

You are the two legislative assemblies, the peak of the legislative power in the country. I want it to be documented by you that this is exactly what I told the Americans: I do not want one single American soldier on my soil to defend me. Never. I say this to you and it will be announced to the world. Document it. I told the Americans all I want from them is to sell me weapons to defend myself. I will build an army of 1 or 2 million, but I do not want anybody to fight my battle. This is exactly what I told the Russians 8 years ago. When I expelled the Soviet experts, they believed that I would not be able to wage the battle. Nobody will fight my battle. I will fight it. But (?what will happen) on Tuesday in Amman? I told the United States: If an Arab or Islamic state asks for your aid and you want to help it by providing it with your own soldiers, then you are free. You may pass through Egypt and obtain facilities from me, but I do not want one single American soldier to defend me.

I told this to the Soviets. This is our policy. You will find it in the records 8 years ago. Egypt needs no one to fight for it. Egypt has its own sons; its own forces; its own foundations; its own capable sons. We only want you to sell us arms.

Therefore, when I say that I will provide facilities to America, I want it to be known to our legislative authority and to our people that I refuse the presence of a single American soldier on our soil to defend Egypt. I will continue to refuse, and I ask you to continue this policy after I leave. However, I will grant all facilities that America wants for its soldiers--equipment and anything it needs--in order to defend any Arab or Islamic country.

This is our position. We are not aligned at all but we are not stupid either. When all the resources of the entire Arab nation are swallowed and taken by the Soviet Union, it will give these idiots [the Arabs] rubles and not dollars. The ruble is not accepted in Europe and it does not buy Cadillacs and cannot be used in the gambling casino. [applause]

Concerning our constitutional legislature, we noted two points: Egypt's Arab allegiance and its adherence to a nonaligned policy. I asserted that we are nonaligned, but, by God, we are Arabs. We have a responsibility for leadership that is, frankly speaking, an historic one in the Arab and Islamic worlds. That is why a League of Nations was established--a league we should have begun in accordance with the teachings of Al-Afghani, Al Kawakibi and Muhammad 'Abduh, God rest their souls. We should have adopted their teachings--as I started to do in 1954. However, policy gained the upper hand with us, and so the entire operation failed. So, let us start on a sound basis in this generation; namely, the League of Nations.

We have leading historic Islamic and Arab responsibilities. Therefore, every Arab and Islamic country knows that Egypt will give facilities to the United States to reach and rescue it. This is an Islamic duty. At the same time, we are nonaligned. How could we be nonaligned when we give facilities to the United States? Well, we befriend those who befriend us. The United States stood by us and still does. The United States had an ugly face represented in Dulles and Johnson. I say and I said at the Congress: The United States had an ugly face represented in Dulles and Johnson. However, I have had dealings with three presidents and I will deal with the fourth. I had dealings with Nixon, Ford and Carter and I will deal with Reagan, God willing, after he takes the oath in January and if I live until then. They supported us.

The Arabs paid Iraq $3 billion because of their fear. Saddam Husayn put them in a tight spot at the Baghdad conference and told them: I will go to the bedroom of any one of you who does not approve these measures against Egypt and I will kill him. He believed that he was going to assume the leadership not only of the Gulf but also of the Arab nation and the entire Islamic nation. He terrorized them. They paid him $3 billion last week. He gathered them and made them promise to rebuild his country. We demand nothing nor did we terrorize anybody or beg anything like Syria did.

However, let us see what the United States did to us. It was a friend in time of need.

Why did we stand with the shah? Our brothers in the Consultative Council must listen and record this because you are the complement of the legislative assembly. You are together now. Register in your records that 2 days before the October war I informed Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi--I could not tell him about the date of the battle although 'Abd as-Salam Jallud was here--I told 'Abd as-Salam: Go to Al-Qadhdhafi and tell him that war is imminent. I need 4 million tons of oil over a 1-year period for my needs, and I will send tankers to bring the oil from the field closest to Egypt, the As-Sarir field. I will send you tankers to test the oil in our refinery in Alexandria. We produce aircraft fuel, but we cannot import it or depend on the Soviet Union because Egypt would be gone by the time we received 5,000 kilograms from Moscow. We produce aircraft fuel. I told him: Send me the oil because ours will be shut off and it does not even meet our needs. I shall shut off the oil during the battle. At that time, only 2 days remained before we were scheduled to shut off the oil. I and the oil minister made plans and shut off the oil 30 minutes before the battle without letting the Israelis become aware of it. I told him: Send me 4 million tons. This was on Thursday, 4 October, and the attack was on 6 October. I told 'Abd as-Salah Jallud to tell Al-Qadhdhafi that the attack was imminent. I need 4 million tons during the first year. I had made my plans on the basis of a long war. This quantity will be sufficient until we reopen our oil. The tankers brought two loads. When they went to load the third and fourth consignment, Al-Qadhdhafi sent them back empty.

But what did the shah of Iran--may God bless his soul--do? After the war--what Al-Qadhdhafi did was before and during the war--when the situation became tight and my oil reserves became low, I asked the shah of Iran, may God bless his soul. As you have heard me say, he diverted the tankers on the sea to proceed to Egypt and supplied me with 600,000 tons immediately in order to make reserves for the army and for the loaf of bread that we bake everyday using fuel oil. This is the difference between the two men.

What did the United States do for us? The United States cleared the Suez Canal free of charge, and I had written no letters to it. Britain and France then came in to assist. The Soviet Union told me: I will clear the canal together with the Americans, provided the expenses will be deducted from the toll fees for Soviet ships passing through the canal. I told it: I have a gratis offer by the United States. I have no money to give you and I cannot deduct it from the fees. By the time exchanges were made with Moscow, the United States, Britain and France had already completed the first survey of the canal from Port Said to Suez. We found nothing for them to do except the Gulf of Suez, outside the canal. Even this they did not complete in full because mines still exist there. We have cleared a passage for navigation. However, as a precaution, we have mine sweepers there to guarantee international navigation. Nothing is guaranteed. A second and third survey is required in the area surveyed by the Soviets.

As for the canal, as you can see, nothing has happened since 1975. Thank God, we have deepened and widened it. An Arab shaykh gave us a loan and not a grant for this purpose. They suspended it to humiliate Egypt. I shall open the canal in December, in less than a month, God willing. Thank God they are not involved in it, so they will know their place and position.

They gave us $6 billion. For how many years, 'Abd ar-Razzaq? [As-Sadat here is asking the minister of planning, finance and economy] For 10 years. I remember when the Gulf organization said after 18 and 19 [not further identified] that we must assist Egypt. But because I did not do like Saddam Husayn or Al-Asad, they tried to beat around the bush. They said: Yes, we shall help Egypt with 2 billion [currency not specified], but bring someone to guarantee it. We brought the International Monetary Fund. They said: No, bring another bank to guarantee you. We brought another bank. After they decided to give us the 2 billion, we paid 70,000 pounds sterling every day for 4 months as interest because we did not repay loans. I sent this to the shaykh who stopped his aid to the canal and thought that the project would not continue and told him: Brother, it is a shame. I have been paying 70,000 pounds sterling every day for the past 4 months as fine because I did not repay, and you have already allocated 2 billion. It took them 4 months before they sent the first installment.

As you know, certain events occurred in Italy during those days, and its allies intervened to help it. Germany's Schmidt signed a check for $2 billion [words indistinct]. He signed the check and sent it to Italy's prime minister on the same day. [words indistinct]

They cancelled the F-5 deal and instead we received Phantoms. The difference between the Phantom and the F-5 is the difference between heaven and earth. As you know, America made a $1.5 billion arms deal. [Words indistrinct] in 3 years, we will receive $3.5 billion-worth of arms with a 10-year grace period. We will repay the sum with the grace of God.

We befriend whoever befriends us. America stood by us through difficult times. Our agriculture will yield $1 billion in late 1981. As for the beginning of '81, it might yield $700 or $800 million. America did not demand money for clearing [the canal]. It let the USSR clear the Gulf of Suez for free. [Passage indistinct] I told him [presumably the USSR ambassador]: The Americans have concluded the first phase of the clearing and they are coming back. So, you go clear the Gulf of Suez. He said: I want half the revenues. I told him: Sorry, [passage indistinct]. So he cleared it for free. [passage indistinct]

We are committed to the policy of nonalignment and we are nonaligned, but we stand by our friends in time of need. We supported the shah during his time of need and the whole world respected us. We stood by the United States in its time of need regarding the issue of the hostages, who are actually on sovereign territory in their embassy. I told the Americans: I will give you facilities to save your hostages, because neither Islam nor any religion permits what has happened. I further told them that they were welcome here if any Arab and Islamic state needed their help. However, as your congress [the NDP] has decided, we do not give bases but we support our friends. [passage indistinct]

We want to save Egypt from any exploiting foreigner or party ruler. We have 23 July and 15 May, which led to the uplifting of human dignity, democracy, the supremacy of law, security, peace and prosperity. You are the guardians of these elements.

We also have to thwart party corruption if it comes to pass. In such a case, the political scene should be cleansed thoroughly and you must be the guardians. [passage indistinct]

Throughout the world, the legislatures are given full opportunities to control legislation, letting the House of Lords in England and the Senate in Italy aid them in this.

[Passage indistinct] I have high hopes in debates. There are many topics which I want you to debate in the Consultative Assembly. The debate should be held calmly because the People's Assembly has a tremendous number of laws [that need debate]. During the previous session, they did miracles. This year, by the will of God, they will do the same. I want you to use your brains concerning any problem you encounter in Egypt. Sit and debate whatever problems you have with decorum [words indistinct] and from all aspects. The country must put at your disposal everything you need. [passage indistinct] Let your arguments be logical and firm. [Words indistinct] thus, democratically speaking, we will be able to breathe with two lungs and we will place everything in front of our people with all sincerity and clarity.

No. 9: Codification of the press, and insuring its freedom and independence. This is the Consultative Assembly's task. With the formation of the Consultative Council, the establishment of the Supreme council of the press is now possible since its chairman is the chairman of the Consultative Council. Let the latter draw up all the securities [for the press council]. I ask the Consultative Council that after the formation of the supreme council of the press, [words indistinct]. I want you to gather the general assembly of the press; that is, anyone who is registered in the press syndicate. The supreme council of the press [words indistinct]. I think no democracy could be better. Have the supreme council of the press discuss any issue and draw up their policy after the supreme council makes the adequate preparations.

These are the nine clauses for building the country and these are our responsibilities. I would like to note some points which I want you to consider--since these are the fundamentals.

It is the people's right to deter whomever tries to stand in the way of their revolution and whomever tries to conspire against their elected system. We want to get rid of a malady which was left to us by the rule of the imperialists, the parties and the pashas; namely, hatred and rancor and selfishness and the destruction of the soul. As you know, the parties were destroying the soul of the students. In the first meeting of the supreme council of the press, I want to outline how the newspapers incited the students to beat the dean of their university, Taha Husayn. The parties set the worst examples--parties such as the Wafd and others. The Wafd was not alone in this; there were also the parties and the brotherhood--all of them were behaving in this manner. Hatred must come to an end; so must selfishness and the destruction of the soul. As I said: face up and resist, because the national belief is above the political belief. Egypt is above the NDP, the Labor Party, the Progressive Party and the Liberal Party. Egypt is above leaderships, above everything. This must be the concept. From this concept we will begin our debate and express our differences on programs, not on the basis of hatreds obscenities and primitive approaches, or attempts to bring out the meanest of the human traits; namely, hatred and the destruction of the soul for the sake of [word indistinct].

I spoke to you for a long time. However, with this meeting I wanted to express to you what I feel. (?You can) be sure that I am happy. You are 500 leaders with whom I join hands to tell our country: Oh Egypt, be confident that you have loyal and strong soldiers.

My recommendation to you in political action is that you should put national creed over political creed. In other words, you must display maximum national consciousness. If we demand that others have minimum national consciousness, you must have the maximum.

The other thing is that there is nothing of which we are ashamed. Therefore, confront anyone who tries to sow dissension and confusion. As I have told you, we must explain everything to our people. There is nothing we are ashamed of. Everything we have is a source of pride for us.

National creed is above political creed. Be confident in yourselves and in God. Never put yourself in a position of defense because we are proud of everything we have.

My other recommendation to you is that you must be straighforward; the people will notice if you deviate. We have in Egypt some effendis--in my opinion, they number 20--who think if they have some knowledge of the law, or have a car, or have a doctorate, they have certain rights or custodianship over this country.

We are not custodians and we must prevent anyone from trying to impose his custodianship over the country. Egypt is above everything, as are its national objectives. Selfishness and rancor must be ended. Let the people take example from your political straightforwardness. If the people discover that you have secluded yourselves from them and [words indistinct], they will despise you. [passage indistinct].

Let us dot the i's and cross the t's in the coming stage. Your national straightforwardness and behavior will be an example to the people. I believe we can handle the trust that was given to us by the people. Before I conclude this meeting with you, I want to say that I am proud of each of you. This is because I have over 500 leaders in the legislative authority other than those whom I have in the executive, the judicary and the press authority.

I have proposed that the Consultative Council invite the higher press council and the entire 1,800 members of the Journalists Association for a meeting so that each person will assume his responsibility. Let us dot the i's and cross the t's in this stage of our development.

"God both command you to render back your trusts to those to whom they are due; and when ye judge between man and man, that ye judge with justice. [Koranic verse]

I ask God Almighty to grant you success and strength. I also ask God Almighty to always keep Egypt a safe and secure country. God's peace be with you.

SENEGAL'S SENGHOR LEAVES; AS-SADAT MAKES STATEMENT

NC241342 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Senegalese President Leopold Senghor left Cairo at noon today at the conclusion of his 4-day visit to Egypt. During this visit, the Senegalese president held talks with President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat on international issues in general and African issues in particular. The Senegalese president was seen off at Cairo airport by President Anwar as-Sadat, Vice President Husni Mubarak, and senior state officials.

[At Cairo airport] President Anwar as-Sadat said: [Begin recording] Really, our views are in agreement on everything. President Senghor is distinguished by the fact that he is not just an African leader but also considered a great brother in his wisdom and intellectual capacity. I can say that we were in full agreement on everything we discussed. He carried a message to me from President Giscard d'Estaing. [end recording]

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE NO 157

JN251300 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1210 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Communique No 157 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 25 November 1980]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

Our Arab nation is forging ahead, deeply confident of victory, to achieve its legitimate aspirations. The magian Persian enemy is futilely trying to impede it from performing its humane role through its aggression against our great Iraqi people and their great revolution. Our triumphant armed forces, the guardians of the Arab nation on its eastern border, continue to teach the ignorant racist enemy lessons in terms of respecting our Arab people and their homeland's sovereignty.

The outcome of our armed forces' activities in the operational sectors yesterday afternoon and this morning was as follows:

I. The ground forces:

A. Known enemy losses:

1. In personnel: 43 killed.
2. In equipment: One tank with its crew; four vehicles, two loaded with soldiers; two guns and three defense positions were destroyed in Abadan. One radar station was destroyed in the Gilan sector.
3. One serviceable Chieftain tank was captured.
4. One petrochemical complex was burned and destroyed in the Abadan area.
5. This morning, our helicopters raided enemy military targets in the Sumar and Abadan areas. They destroyed seven tanks; three vehicles, two loaded with military supplies; and one armored personnel carrier. They also killed or wounded 30 enemy personnel.

B. Our losses:

1. In personnel: Eight martyrs.
2. In equipment: One personnel carrier and three vehicles were damaged.

II. The air forces:

A. Yesterday afternoon and this morning, enemy aircraft raided civilian targets. They were intercepted by our air defense, as follows:

1. At 1350 yesterday, 24 November, enemy aircraft raided Panjwin village in As-Sulaymaniyah Governorate.
2. At 0810 today enemy aircraft raided (Sarseng) in the Dahuk Governorate, aiming at the model villages.
3. At 1015 today enemy aircraft raided Salah ad-Din summer resort in Irbil Governorate.
4. Our losses in the enemy raids: One martyr and two wounded in the (Sarseng) area. All are civilians.
5. Our ground resistance in Panjwin hit an enemy F-5 plane yesterday afternoon. It crashed on the Iraqi-Iranian border in the area opposite Panjwin.

B. Yesterday afternoon and this morning, our planes raided enemy military targets, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy as follows:

1. Enemy vehicle and armor concentrations in the Sumar area were bombed and suffered direct hits.
2. Enemy personnel concentrations northeast of Dehloran were hit. A large number of this enemy were killed or wounded.
3. An enemy column south of Gilan was bombed and suffered direct hits.

All but one of our planes returned safely to the homeland. Our plane went down yesterday afternoon in enemy territory in the Sumar area. We hold the Iranian authorities responsible for the safety of its pilot.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 25 November 1980.

MAGAZINE SUMMARIZES IRANIAN WAR LOSSES TO DATE

JN261137 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0910 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Baghdad, 26 Nov (INA)--It was reported here today that in the 2 months of fighting the Persian enemy has lost 462 planes. Of these, 370 were lost during the 1st month. A report by the ALIF BA' magazine, based on communiques issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces general Command, says that of these planes, 397 were fighter planes while 65 were helicopters. The report adds that our armed forces shot down 335 planes in the theater of operations, while 127 planes were shot down in raids on Iraqi towns and villages.

The report says that the enemy's known losses in personnel have amounted to 5,693 killed. Of these, a total of 2,869 were killed during the 1st month. The Persian enemy's losses in wounded personnel during the 1st month amounted to 1,214. The report says that it has become difficult to count the wounded, in view of their large numbers. For this reason, the issued communiques rarely mention the enemy's losses in wounded personnel.

The report says that 128 Iraqi civilian martyrs were killed in the enemy raids on Iraqi towns and villages. Of these, 74 were killed in the 1st month and 54 in the 2d. A total of 473 civilians were wounded in the enemy raids, 302 of these in the 1st month -nd 171 in the 2d.

The report points out that enemy losses in equipment have been very grave, particularly in vital equipment. The enemy has lost 693 tanks. Of these, 431 were lost in the 1st month and 262 in the 2nd. The enemy has also lost 138 personnel carriers, 453 vehicles, 149 guns, 60 missile launchers, 24 steamboats and many tube launchers and naval units.

The report adds that while overrunning the Persian enemy, our armed forces captured 117 tanks, 192 vehicles, 49 guns, 14 personnel carriers, 13 missile launchers and a large quantity of light and medium weapons. They also captured several planes that were forced to land in Iraqi territory. The report points out that enemy ground losses have been high, for the Iraqi forces overran enemy territory to a distance of 120 kms.

The report says that our forces captured several important towns and positions, such as Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr], Susangerd, Mehran, Qasr-e Shirin and others. They also besieged other main towns and positions, such as Dezful, Ahvaz and Abadan, which are considered as fallen, militarily.

The ALIF BA' reports concludes that despite the fact that the war has been raging for 2 months, the Iraqis are advancing as if they are in their 1st day of fighting.

KUWAITI PAPER SAYS JORDAN DECLARES EMERGENCY

LD260748 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0716 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Monitored Jordanian media have not been heard to refer to the declaration of a military state of emergency or to the placement of a division on the Jordanian-Syrian border]

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 26 Nov (KUNA)--AL-QABAS of Kuwait today reports that Jordan has declared a state of emergency of its armed forces and massed a division along its borders with Syria in the face of a similar Syrian move. It adds in a dispatch from Amman, attributed to informed Jordanian sources, that the tension along the Jordanian-Syrian border yesterday rose when Syrian military aircraft flew over the [words indistinct] base of Al-Mafraq, northeast of Jordan. The paper says that Syria has massed a military division along the common border and Jordan reacted by sending a division and declaring a state of emergency for its forces.

AMMAN TELEVISION RESPONDS TO SYRIAN INTERVIEW

JN111936 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1810 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Excerpts] At a time when the Arab foreign ministers are preparing for the 11th Arab summit conference, Damascus radio and television carried an interview yesterday evening with a Syrian citizen called Muhammad Ziyad Silkah. In presenting Mr Silkah, the Syrian announcer claimed that he is an adviser to the Jordanian prime minister and a former employee of the royal Jordanian court.

When Mr Silkah came to Jordan, the security organs received him and permitted him to stay in Amman. At that time, Jordan had bad relations with Syria and information campaigns were being fiercely exchanged among the Arab countries. Mr Silkah worked with the Jordanian Ministry of Information and used to present a daily program entitled Ibn ash-Sham [son of Syria], in which he attacked the Syrian regime and its symbols. Some of those symbols are now occupying senior positions and hold important and responsible ranks.

In the interview, Mr Silkah narrated fabricated stories in a rather amusing and imaginiative style about nonexistent relations with Jordanian personalities, whom he accused of being involved in training members of the Muslim brotherhood. In his stories, Mr Silkah benefited from his familarity with the Jarash area, where he once rented a piece of land to grow flowers for his flower store.

It is worth mentioning that Mr Silkah left Amman for Beirut a few months ago, where he was arrested by Syrian intelligence agents. He was then transferred to Damascus to pay an old debt, dating from when he used to attack the Syrian regime's symbols.

Jordanian television regrets that the recording of the interview was not clear, which deprived our dear viewers from spending an amusing and pretty sad night with a program whose subject was not only false and fabricated but whose timing and star personality were badly chosen.

If the Syrian authorities are pleased now because they have settled their account with Mr Silkah, the whole Arab nation and the fraternal Syrian people particularly must be very sad, because the Syria media have returned to remind us of their demagogy, lies and fabrications, which we thought had disappeared once and for all and which led to the defeat of 1967.

What is even more regretful is that Mr Silkah, who said what he said in order to settle his old account with the Syrian authorities, will cause pain to many people in Amman, particularly those who were cheated and swindled by him and who are suing him, since he escaped because of his debts, which amount to about 70,000 Jordanian dinars.

IRAN'S RAFSANJANI ARRIVES, MEETS ILYAS SARKIS

NC251234 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Iranian Consultative Assembly, arrived in Beirut from Damascus this morning.

At 1030 President Ilyas Sarkis received Rafsanjani, who was accompanied by a member of the Iranian parliament, several high-ranking Iranian Foreign Ministry officials and the Iranian charge d'affaires in Beirut. After the 1-hour meeting Rafsanjani said that the aim of his visit to Lebanon is to explain Iran's stand toward the Iranian-Iraqi war.

Afterward Rafsanjani called on the Chamber of Deputies, where he was received by Speaker Kamil al-As'ad and a number of deputies. The discussion centered on the situation between Iran and Iraq.

Rafsanjani then visited the government house, where he was received by Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazza.

Meanwhile, a member of the Iranian delegation and some television and press photographers were subjected to an odd incident. While the motorcade of Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani was moving from the presidential palace to the Chamber of Deputies, armed men manning a roadblock in the Palace of Justice area detained the last car in the motorcade and another car which was carrying a member of the Iranian delegation and the photographers.

The commander of the Arab Deterrent Forces came to the Chamber of Deputies, where he held a series of contacts. His efforts resulted in the release of the detainees, who later joined the Iranian delegation at the Chamber of Deputies.

It transpired that the armed men manning the roadblock had certain suspicions about the passangers of the two cars, since most of them had long hair and beards. This aroused the suspicion of the armed men, who detained the passengers and then released them after their identities had become known.

AL-WAZZAN VIEWS EFFECT OF U.S. ELECTIONS ON LEBANON

GF221249 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 20 Nov 80 p 24

[Muwaffaq Madani interview with Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan in Beirut--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] What does Lebanon expect from the new U.S. president, Ronald Reagan?

[Answer] The world expects the new U.S. president to deal directly with international issues as a whole and with regional issues on the basis of peace, justice and cooperation among peoples and states. The futility of a policy of war and aggression has been proved. Therefore, Lebanon expects President-elect Ronald Reagan to support its right to be united within the framework of its international borders, without any infringement on its sovereignty and independence, and without initiating any action that would in any way undermine the constitutional and legitimate authorities.

[Question] It is said that you are prepared to deploy the Lebanon Army throughout Lebanon and that you are about to make a decision to send the army to southern Lebanon.

[Answer] As a matter of principle, the Lebanese Army is the army of constitutional legality--the legality to which everyone has affirmed his support and insisted upon. The Lebanese Army is the army of all of Lebanon, all its towns, districts and citizens, the army of the entire homeland and of all citizens.

[Answer continues] In this capacity it is responsible for the security of the homeland and the citizens and should carry out its duty in accordance with the laws in force. When this formula for the army is completed--particularly with the issuance of decrees organizing it within the framework of the defense law--then it will not be strange to ask about the Lebanese Army's readiness to be deployed in all areas of Lebanon. There will be no need for such a question. This action will be a necessary part of the duties of the government and the legitimate authorities.

[Question] After the U.S. election do you expect a wide-scale Israeli aggression in southern Lebanon, or do you expect continued Israeli escalation of the situation?

[Answer] Israeli aggression against southern Lebanon, and against all Lebanon, is continuing. The villages and towns of southern Lebanon, from An-Nabatiyah to Tyre to Sidon, are the target of artillery bombardment. Israeli Air Force sorties over Beirut and sometimes over Tripoli are continuing. This aggression existed prior to the U.S. presidential election and continues. Thus, the aggression is continuing daily. It has not subsided or diminished. If the U.S. election can influence the course of this aggression, then this can be by seizing the opportunity of the transition period when power is handed over to the new president. However, when aggression is constant it does not seek to justify itself.

[Question] What is your opinion of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat's remarks on Lebanon's partition and the establishment of a Christian state in Lebanon?

[Answer] It is not easy for anyone to partition Lebanon, neither in word nor in deed, because the Lebanese want Lebanon to be ahomeland for them all. Many events that have occurred failed to have a negative effect on Lebanon's unity. Following the Camp David accords that are known to be devoted to a unilateral solution to the Middle East crisis, it appeared that certain parties had an interest in partitioning Lebanon or, at any rate, undermining its unity. Hence the remarks of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat. I believe that the continued survival of a united Lebanon depends on the will of the Lebanese themselves. They have resolved to maintain and strengthen Lebanon's unity. We as a government affirm Lebanon's rejection of the Camp David accords and reject any proposal to partition Lebanon. Indeed, we work for preserving and consolidating Lebanon's unity.

[Question] Following the incidents in 'Ayn ar-Rummanah and western Beirut, what plans do you have to face these situations?

[Answer] We have clearly expressed our view on the events in 'Ayn ar-Rummanah and have adopted the necessary measures, which are being put into effect. The incidents that occurred in western Beirut resulted in useful measures. While a role for the Lebanese Army in 'Ayn ar-Rummanah is still a pressing issue, the incidents in western Beirut have consolidated the responsibility of the Arab Deterrent Force, which is under the command of the Lebanese Government, for security in that area, and at the same time paved the way for a role for the Lebanese internal security forces.

Our government has no security measures or plans outside the framework of the tasks of the Lebanese Army, the Arab Deterrent Force and the internal security forces. We are currently drafting the government statement on the basis of which we will seek a vote of confidence [from Parliament]. The statement deals with the security of Beirut and all areas of Lebanon.

DAILIES CRITICIZE KING HUSAYN'S SUMMIT SPEECH

JN260831 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Press review]

[Excerpts] Under the headline "The Conference of Gloom and Anxiety," the newspaper TISHRIN comments on the Amman conference by saying: If the world's information media described the meeting held in the Royal Cultural Center in Amman yesterday as colorless and depressing, they were only describing outward appearances, for words fail to describe the deep effect left on Arab relations and the Arab situation in general by the insistence on convening this conference. Great efforts must be exerted for a long time to come on both the official and popular levels to repair the damage caused to Arab relations by this conference.

TISHRIN adds: The stands of Syria, the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front parties and Lebanon express a genuine sincerity on the Palestinian issue and reflect a mature commitment to genuine solidarity against Zionism and imperialism and to the historic resolutions passed by previous Arab summit conferences, particularly in Rabat, Algiers, Baghdad and Tunis.

In his opening speech, King Husayn completely ignored the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative. This attitude was not accidental but deliberate. It is within the context of the preparations being made to give King Husayn a role in the new U.S. settlement plan and to impose him as a U.S. alternative to the PLO. Otherwise, how can the ruler of an Arab country that is but a few meters away from occupied Palestine and the Palestinian refugee camps in Amman ignore the PLO, the leader of the Palestinian revolution and the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people?

Continuing its analysis of the Jordanian regime's stand, TISHRIN pointed out that King Husayn actively contributed to dealing a painful blow to Arab solidarity when he insisted, more strongly than any other leader, on convening the Amman conference amid the circumstances prevailing in the region.

TISHRIN exposed King Husayn's allegations in his opening speech as to his nonintervention in Arab countries' domestic affairs. In this regard, the paper said: At a time when Syria was cooperating and coordinating with Jordan, King Husayn's authorities were interfering in Syria's domestic affairs, participating in the Zionist-imperialist plot against Syria, establishing camps to train murderers, assassins and terrorists and sending them to Syria.

King Husayn revealed the real intentions of some of those who prepared for and attended the Amman conference when he attacked the progressive and pan-Arab slogans raised by the Arab masses in their triumphant battles and which they are now raising in their battle against Zionism, imperialism and treason.

Commenting in the same subject, the newspaper ATH-THAWRAH says: The Arab masses are questioning the feasibility of convening the Amman conference without the forces of steadfastness and confrontation, led by Syria and the PLO. The bitter answer to this question can be found in the large presence of the Camp David supporters, represented by Qabus, Siad Barre and the Numayri regime. These regimes have expressed their full sympathy for As-Sadat's treason and have openly called for capitulation. It is this large presence of Camp David supporters at the Amman conference that encouraged As-Sadat to express his readiness to attend the conference and to go to Jordan in person, for many reasons.

The most important of these reasons is that the Jordanian regime is now qualified to play a new defeatist role that complements the Camp David plot. Further, this signal demonstrates As-Sadat's satisfaction with the convocation of the conference in its present form and with the absence of the forces of Arab steadfastness and confrontation. As-Sadat knows that any resolutions made in the absence of these forces will be ineffective and might be the starting point for Arab regression, particularly since Saddam's regime has begun this regression by restoring relations with the As-Sadat and Qabus regimes and since, for his part, King Husayn has defined the next capitulatory step by ignoring the Palestinian issue and openly trying to cancel the PLO's pan-Arab role, through his attempts to revive the old colonialist scheme of the united Arab kingdom.

These Camp David representatives and these who have been delegated to play the Camp David roles forget that the Arab masses, with whose pan-Arab and progressive slogans they are upset, will never allow anyone to conspire against their struggle and central issue.

DAMASCUS: JORDAN TRADE UNIONS CONDEMN DEATH SENTENCES

JN241451 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] The general secretariat of the General Federation of Trade Unions in Jordan has sent a memorandum to the Arab and world trade unions advising them that on 22 September 1980 the Jordanian authorities passed unjust sentences against five workers and seven other national figures. These sentences are added to the death sentences passed by these authorities, thus ignoring the basic democratic principles.

In their memorandum, the Jordanian workers said: There is no reason for passing death sentences against these strugglers who are demanding democratic freedom and who cannot be considered as plotters, as claimed by the Jordanian regime.

In conclusion, the Jordanian workers called on the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions and the other international organizations to condemn these illegal procedures, which are void of democratic spirit. The workers attached a list containing the names of the brother strugglers to their memorandum.

The following are the names of the workers against whom death sentences have been passed: Musa Mahmud Tubaylat, Mahmud 'Abbas Abu 'Ubayd, Salam Mahmud Shatarat, Lutfi Mahmud 'Allush and Salih Mahmud 'Allush.

Others have been imprisoned as follows: 'Awni 'Abd al-Majid Shatarat, life imprisonment; Ghalib Yusuf Ghanim, life imprisonment; Salim Mahmud Shatarat, 10-year imprisonment; Muhammad Subhi Tayyim, 10-year imprisonment; Fakhri Abu Sa'dun, 5-year imprisonment; 'Atiyyah Salam Sulayman, 5-year imprisonment; and Salim Muhammad Maharib Mashariqah, 3-year imprisonment.

The general secretariat of the General Federation of Trade Unions in Jordan strongly calls for the annulment of the death sentences and the release of all the detainees.

SYRIAN, IRAQI COMMUNIST PARTIES ISSUE STATEMENT

JN260803 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Damascus--Representatives of the Syrian and Iraqi Communist Parties have condemned the imperialist, reactionary conspiracy, which is trying to make Syria kneel, to strike at its steadfastness and which is opposed to Syria's nationalist course.

In a joint statement issued at the close of their meeting yesterday, the two parties praised Syria's leading role, which is a basic mainstay in the battle between the Arab national liberation movement and imperialism, Zionism and reaction. The parties affirmed that the continuation and enhancement of Syrian steadfastness not only answers the needs of the Arab Syrian people and the necessity of bolstering Syria's independence and national sovereignty, but also responds to the pan-Arab struggle's need to defeat the U.S. attempts to completely control the Arab region; the need for a just and comprehensive solution to the Palestinian question; the need to defeat the European initiative and to bring down Camp David once and for all; and the need to defeat the isolationist efforts to fragment Lebanon and strike at its unity and Arabism.

The two parties' representatives praised the role of the National Progressive Front in Syria in establishing this nationalist course.

The two parties condemned the aggressive war that Saddam Husayn's regime provoked against the Iranian revolution and demanded an immediate end to the fighting and the troops' return to their pre-war border positions.

The statement referred to the failure of the Camp David accords and the isolation they suffer. It also referred to the rejection expressed by the Palestinian masses in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip of the autonomy conspiracy and their obstinate struggle against this conspiracy.

The statement made clear that achievement of a comprehensive solution to the Middle East question requires full recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Arab Palestinian people, rejection of partial and unilateral solutions, close cooperation between Syria and the PLO and strengthening of the ties of friendship with the Soviet Union.

IRAQI STUDENT FEDERATION DENOUNCES IRAQI REGIME

JN231723 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] Damascus--The Iraqi national student federation has denounced the inhuman practices, psychological and physical torture and massive killing of Iraqi students and of national and patriotic forces in Iraq by the fascist Iraqi regime.

In a statement issued today on its 19th anniversary, the federation stressed that all Iraqi student factions will continue their struggle, with all other Iraqi national forces, to expose the Iraqi regime and its relations with the forces of aggression, plotting and treachery against our Arab nation.

The federation praised the establishment of the Iraqi Democratic National and Patriotic Front in Damascus. It called on all forces and national and progressive parties within the front to continue their work in leading the patriotic activity in the Iraq arena, in order to destroy the suspect rightist regime and to save Iraq from the woes of the destructive war and from the claws of treason used by Saddam Husayn to implement the imperialist plans to exhaust, besiege and abort the Iranian revolution, and to destroy the Arab liberation movement in the Arab homeland and its national and progressive achievements.

The statement explained that the treasonous role played by Saddam proves his established relations with imperialist circles and his coordination with reactionary forces in their efforts to remove Iraq and its valiant army from the arena of the real battle and to prevent it from performing its national and pan-Arab duty in usurped Palestine.

In conclusion, the federation promised the Arab nation that it will continue its daily struggle, along with all of the masses of the Iraqi Arab people in Iraq, to expose the traitorous regime and its practices and to save the proud Iraqi people from the claws of treason and agentry.

ALGERIA

FLN, ITALIAN COMMUNISTS ISSUE JOINT STATEMENT

LD251526 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] In the wake of the visit to Rome by an FLN party delegation from 19 to 21 November, headed by Sulayman Osman, chairman of the party's foreign relations committee, at the invitation of the Italian Communist Party, a joint statement has been issued. The statement mainly reflects the importance placed by both sides on development of the present international political situation. They express their preoccupation with the deteriorating situation in the Middle East and the Gulf region.

They consider that the dispute between Iraq and Iran is bound to weaken the struggle of the Third World, especially the battle of the Palestinian people to regain their national rights. In this connection the two parties addressed an urgent call for an end to the armed conflict between them and that they seek a peaceful political solution to their differences in accordance with the UN Charter and the principles of nonalignment.

The two sides express the conviction that the acceptance and application of the principle of the policy of self-determination of peoples, respect for their sovereignty and political choice on the basis of noninterference and the liquidation of colonialism and neocolonialism and racialism are firm bases outlining the future of humanity and constituting the necessary political bases to seek the establishment of lasting and comprehensive peace.

On the other hand, the two sides stress the need to work torward drawing up a dynamic and comprehensive policy for disarmament and to create the objective conditions for realizing detente. In allegiance to their principles, the two parties, the FLN Party and the Italian Communist Party, have recorded with satisfaction the successes scored by the liberation movements and they have reiterated their support and solidarity with the peoples' struggle against colonial and racial hegemony. Regarding the Western Sahara, the two delegations express their support and solidarity with the Saharan people. They have addressed a call to open direct negotiations between Morocco and the Polisario Front in accordance with the recommendations of the nonaligned movement and the resolutions of the OAU and its special committee and the latest UN resolution.

The two delegations, in the face of the grave world economic crisis, stress the necessity of holding comprehensive and urgent negotiations between the advanced and developing countries to establish a new world economic system which must take into consideration the legitimate aspirations of the peoples of the Third World.

LIBYA

PDRY LEADER CABLES SUPPORT TO AL-QADHDHAFI

LD251838 Tripoli JANA in English 1745 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Tripoli, 25 Nov (Jamahiriyah News Agency)--Democratic Yemen stressed its stand beside the struggle of the people of the Jamahiriyah in the cause of national sovereignty and to foil imperialist and reactionary conspiracies. It expressed its confidence in the stand of all Arab and world radical and progressive forces alongside the struggle of the Libyan Arab people to protect that great Fatah revolution.

This came in a telegraphic reply sent by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, the secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party and president of the Supreme People's Council and prime minister, to Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, in a reply to the telegram he received from him in which he acquainted him with the latest developments which resulted from the emergence of the Egyptian regime and the joint American Egyptian military manoeuvres along the borders of Jamahiriyah and the frequent violation of its airspaces and territorial waters by American planes and ships, which constitute a provocation to the sanctity of its territorial waters and airspaces.

With a great anxiety I received your telegram about the joint military manoeuvres mounted by the American and Egyptian forces on the border of the Jamahiriyah, and which was followed by various penetrations and reconnaissance activities undertaken by ships and military planes over the space and across the territorial waters of Libya.

I thank you for keeping me informed about the developments of the situation and I fully share your opinion that the matter constitutes a grave violation of the sovereignty of the Jamahiriyah and serves as an indication of the aggressive plots designed by American imperialism and Sadatism set-back forces.

"I would like you to rest assured that our people and all the Arab people stand alongside of the Jamahiriyah in its struggle for sovereignty and against imperialist and reactionary designs.

We are confident that Arab and international progressive and liberation forces stand by your side in the struggle and by the side of the great Al-Fatah revolution and its right to develop along [as received] serving the interests of our nation in liberating its lands from Zionist occupation.

We in the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front pledge support to all the resolutions reached by the front concerning our national and pan-Arab causes and concerning the task of facing the aggression of American imperialism. The violations being committed against the Jamahiriyah are only a link in the chain of the imperialist design against revolutionary development. And while expressing solidarity with your people, our people share the same trenches with them against imperialism and its agents.

We are certain that the heroic people of the Jamahiriyah who defended their revolution and supported the causes of the Arab nation is fully capable of foiling the plots of imperialism and its rotten agent, As-Sadat."

Yours, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party and the president of the Supreme People's Council.

COMMENTARY SAYS AMMAN SUMMIT ENDS ARAB SOLIDARITY

LD251516 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Those who have loudly called for and insisted on the convening of the 11th summit conference are bound by the counterplan to take measures likely to speed up the final touches to this plan and open up the rest of the closed doors to the wave of surrender that has swept the region. There have been successive arrivals at Amman airport of the delegations of their majesties and highnesses. Their planes filled the airport, and the conference hall will afterward be filled by clamorous noise and speeches. Then there will be a lot of resolutions and recommendations which will naturally be just what is wanted by the circles manipulating these calls and this summit.

Despite the boycott by the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and Lebanon, there has been strong insistence on its convening. This is evidence of the nature of what certain parties in the axis of America's Arabs have agreed upon. That is clearly what was revealed by the PLO Political Committee in the Jamahiriyah in its communique to the masses of the Arab nation yesterday when it warned against the danger that would follow this summit in these grave circumstances. The point at issue is the working paper which says: The Arabs definitely have to decide to resort to a political settlement because the Arabs are not ready for a military solution, and a political solution is possible only through America. No doubt this is the direction expected by the United States and awaited by the newcomer to the Black House. Hence, this encounter and this direction remove the fig leaf from the Americanized Arab reactionary axis.

This encounter, through the presence of the allies of Washington and As-Sadat and through the voice that called for the abandonment of the Rabat and Algiers resolutions concerning the fact that the PLO is the sole representative of the Palestinian people, comes as a continuance of the line of treason introduced by the ruler of Egypt. Furthermore, it prepares for the alternative that would put the final touches to the treason moves by doing away with the Arab cause, handing over all the keys to the new cowboy, and undermining any action likely to preserve Arab rights and Arab dignity.

The presence of those who boycotted the Baghdad summit, which condemned the ruler of Egypt, proves the truth of the analysis of the militant forces in the region that America's Arabs are in Amman saddling the new Trojan horse to put the final touches to the moves initiated by the ruler of Egypt toward surrender, abandonment and capitulation.

Enough evidence to this is provided by the fact that the Zionist paper AL-ANBA' defends this Amman summit. All this happens under the umbrella of what they term Arab solidarity to which, in fact, this summit deals the coup de grace.

Whatever the results may be, the Arab masses, through experience and deep awareness, now realize that any clamors that do not call for a Jihad, the elimination of colonialist assaults and the adoption of a deterrent attitude to the treasonous projects and plans for conspiracies and aggression, are just marginal acts doomed to be overlooked and neglected by the masses.

What remains now is the role of the militant forces represented by the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation. The latter should assume its mission by immediately convening its fifth session in order to reaffirm the will of the Arab masses to proclaim mobilization and intensify efforts in the struggle to stop the reactionary tide which, through the Amman summit, confirms that it is indeed a tool for carrying out the colonialist-Zionist scheme in lieu of Washington and Tel Aviv.

LIBERATION MOVEMENTS CONDEMN U.S. PRESENCE IN MIDEAST

LD251050 Tripoli JANA in English 0845 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Tripoli, 25 Nov (Jamahiriyah News Agency)--Arab, African and world liberation movements affirmed their total solidarity with the Jamahiriyah and expressed readiness to fight in defence of this revolutionary bastion against the challenges and schemes of colonialism and its reactionary hirelings.

In a statement issued yesterday in Tripoli after the end of their meetings, the movements condemned the U.S. manoeuvres currently being carried out in Egypt on the Jamahiriyah's borders and described them as being provocations against the Jamahiriyah by aggressive U.S. colonialism and its hireling As-Sadat.

The statement also condemned U.S. military moves in the Mediterranean, American troop concentrations in the Arab Gulf and Peninsula, and the presence of U.S. military bases in Oman, Somalia, Egypt and Kenya. The statement said the bases are aimed at terrorising the region's peoples, imposing hegemony over it and draining its natural resources. The statement also condemned hireling and reactionary Arab regimes which permitted the establishment of these bases on their territories, thus threatening the independence and progress of the Arab nation.

The liberation movements also supported Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's letter to Saudi and Gulf rulers and American presidential candidates on the U.S. military presence in the Arabian Peninsula and Gulf. The statement strongly condemned hireling and reactionary Arab and Muslim regimes that fall within the colonialist orbit and which attempt to use Islam to serve American and Zionist interests.

EGYPTIAN NASIRITES, SENEGALESE MUSLIMS ISSUE STATEMENT

LD241322 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Tripoli, 24 Nov (JANA)--The Egyptian Nasirite organization and the Senegalese Islamic Party have issued a joint statement in which they denounced the barbaric crimes committed by the Senegalese regime against the Muslims there, the closure of Egyptian universities and the American maneuvers on Egyptian soil.

The statement salutes the steadfastness of the heroic Egyptian people in face of imprisonment and detention. The statement also salutes the Senegalese Muslim people's struggle against the ferocious crusader campaign led by [Senegalese President] Senghor. It also salutes the steadfastness of the great 1 September revolution, the staunch stronghold that stands firm against the hostile campaigns, and its exposure of the Zionist-imperialist designs which seek despreately to contain the progressive revolution.

MOROCCO

BOUCETTA REPORTEDLY AGREES TO SAHARA REFERENDUM

LD221116 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1030 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Amman, 22 Nov (SPA)--M'hamed Boucetta, Morocco's minister of state for foreign affairs, has stated that a solution of the Sahara question will be found before the end of this year. Boucetta said in a statement to the SPA correspondent in Amman that Morocco has agreed to the request of the African Committee of Sages to hold a referendum to find out the wishes of the citizens there. The Moroccan minister stressed that it would be a great help for Algeria to become party to finding a suitable solution to this question, ending the problem and reaching a final solution. He also stressed that Morocco is not thinking of relinquishing its rights over this issued. It is known that Boucetta is in Amman to attend the meetings of the Arab foreign ministers conference which began yesterday.

BEGIN COMMENTS ON SYRIAN TROOP MOVEMENTS, SUMMIT

TA251717 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Syria has massed a military force close to the Jordanian border. The prime minister today reported this to the Knesset's foreign affairs and security committee. Mr Begin said that Israel is being very cautious concerning these concentrations and is following developments alertly. The prime minister also reported that President Carter wanted to convene a Middle East summit conference in Washington in which President-elect Reagan would also participate, but this idea will apparently not be realized because of Reagan's objection, our Knesset correspondent Moshe Hakohen reports.

[Begin recording] The prime minister referred only briefly to the developments on the Syrian-Jordanian border. He said Israel is following alertly the Syrian troop concentrations. He devoted most of his brief report to his U.S. visit.

Mr Begin reiterated that there was no insult involved in the fact that President-elect Reagan met with Chancellor Schmidt but did not meet with him. I did not ask for a meeting with Ronald Reagan, Menahem Begin said, so there was no place to be insulted. Moreover, the President-elect was on the west coast during my visit, while I visited the east coast.

The prime minister also defended Israel's U.S. Ambassador Efrayim 'Evron against criticism by Knesset members Rom and Deqel of the Likud. Ambassador 'Evron, the prime minister said, is doing his job faithfully, and it is not true that he did not form any ties with members of the new Republican administration. At the same time, the committee members counseled the prime minister to postpone any contact with the new administration until after the inauguration ceremony on 20 January.

Concerning his meeting with President Carter, the prime minister related that the outgoing president wanted to convene a summit in Washington in which Mr Begin, President as-Sadat and President-elect Reagan would also participate. Carter said he would view such a summit as the climax to his term. However, it appears that President-elect Reagan and his advisers are not enthusiastic about the idea, and Carter made it clear that without Reagan there would be no summit before the end of his term.

The prime minister also reported to the committee that in his U.S. visit no agreement was reached with the heads of the Jewish organizations on ending assistance to the dropouts in Vienna.

[Those Soviet Jews who do not proceed to Israel after leaving the USSR.] [end recording]

ETHIOPIA

SUDAN PRESIDENT DEPARTS ADDIS ABABA 23 NOV

LD232116 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 23 Nov 80 EA

[Excerpt] President Ja'far Munayri of the Sudan left for home this morning at the end of a historic 5-day official and friendly visit to socialist Ethiopia. President Numayri, Madame Numayri and the top-level Sudanese delegation were given a cordial and fraternal sendoff by Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam and his wife, Comrade Wubanchi Bishaw. Also at the airport to see off the distinguished guests were: Comrade Fikre-Selassie Wogderess, Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] secretary general and Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia [COPWE] executive committee member; Comrade Fisseha Desta, PMAC assistant secretary general, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and COPWE executive committee member; PMAC standing committee and COPWE executive members as well as high-level government officials and members of the diplomatic community and international organizations.

Memorandum on Joint Relations

LD252012 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1708 GMT 25 Nov 80 EA

[Text] Memorandum on friendly relations and basic principles for cooperation between socialist Ethiopia and the Democratic Republic of the Sudan:

Being encouraged by the proximity of the two countries, the existing close historical and cultural relations and the friendly bonds between the two peoples; being satisfied with the noted improvement of friendly relations and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries based on good-neighbor relations; convinced of the fact that the strengthening of relations between the two countries would be in the basic interests of their peoples, and would benefit not only the common interests of their region, but also the peace, stability, security and cooperation of Africa and the rest of the world; aware of the fact that the existence of cooperation between the two neighboring countries and the coordination of their efforts would intensify the anti-imperialist, anticolonialist, antineocolonialist, antiapartheid, antiracist and antiexpansionist struggles;

In reaffirmation of the strict observation that the principles of equality, territorial integrity and sovereignty of nations, and the inviolability of countries' borders and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries, and abandonment of the threat to use force and the use of force are inviolable obligations for the prevalence of peace, security and stability and for the promotion of cooperation among neighboring nations;

In recognition of their responsibility as members of the nonaligned movement to oppose the establishment in their region of any military bases because their existence imposes pressure on peace and stability and creates tension and conflict; being agreed on their identity of views on the main regional, continental and international issues; in reiteration of their adherence to the objectives, principles and decisions of the OAU, United Nations and the nonaligned movement, socialist Ethiopia and the Democratic Republic of the Sudan have adopted the following regulations:

1. Socialist Ethiopia and the Democratic Republic of the Sudan are determined to accelerate the strengthening of the friendly relations existing between them, and to deepen and expand cooperation in all fields of mutual interest for the benefit of their peoples.

2. They stress that relations among countries should be based on respect for territorial integrity, equality, nonviolation of borders, noninterference in the internal affairs of one another, and the resolution of misunderstandings through peaceful means.

3. The two sides, in accordance with the agreement they reached earlier, have taken the responsibility of eschewing conspiracies or plots against each other, including the type of conspiracy which could be hatched beyond the borders of the two countries.

In this respect, both sides agreed to maintain and assert peace and security along their common borders, and to respect international, continental and bilateral regulations, as well as the decisions and regulations of the OAU regarding refugees.

4. The two sides expressed readiness to strengthen economic, social, cultural, technical and scientific cooperation so as to consolidate and expand the understanding and friendship existing between the peoples of the two countries.

5. The two sides reaffirmed that they will continue the struggle they are waging against imperialism, colonialism,neocolonialism, apartheid, racism and expansionism. They stated that regarding their full support for the genuine struggles of the peoples lanquishing under the yoke of colonialism and racism, both sides will work closely together and together with other peace-loving countries.

6. Socialist Ethiopia and the Democratic Republic of the Sudan affirmed that they will coordinate and join their efforts closely to ensure the peace, security and stability of this part of the continent. The two countries stated that they will give full support to the OAU, and that they will give full support for the efforts to maintain peace and security in this part of the continent and the continent as a whole, strengthen unity and cooperation among the countries of this part of the continent and African countries in general.

7. Regarding bilateral relations, both sides agreed to meet periodically to discuss common issues affecting the interests of their countries and strengthen interstate relations and the exchange of delegations at various levels, and to expand trade links and economic cooperation based on bilateral interests, particularly in the areas of agriculture and industry.

8. Socialist Ethiopia and the Democratic Republic of the Sudan affirmed that they will strictly respect this memorandum and that they will work in line with the objective and spirit of the document.

SOMALIA

DEFENSE MINISTRY REPORTS ETHIOPIAN ATTACK ON GALCAIO

LD252030 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1950 GMT 25 Nov 80 EA

[Text] Reports reaching us from the Defense Ministry state that at 1530, Abyssinian military aircraft attacked the Mudugh regional capital of Galcaio. The four aircraft which carried out the provocative attack on Galcaio damaged civilian areas, causing widespread damage to civilian property and the grain mill. The attack was bravely repulsed by units of the Somali air defense forces.

As will be recalled, Abyssinian aircraft previously carried out similar attacks on various parts of the Democratic Republic of Somalia. We shall give the extent of the damage later. The naked attack by the Abyssinian aircraft is an expression of the Abyssinian policy in the Horn of Africa.

ZAIRE

AZAP INTERVIEWS MOBUTU ON 15TH ANNIVERSARY IN POWER

AB230853 Kinshaha AZAP in French 0700 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Interview with Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko by AZAP on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of his coming to power--21 November in Kinshasa]

[Excerpts] Kinshasa, 21 Nov (AZAP)--[Question] Citizen president, today you have been the head of the Republic of Zaire for 15 years. Could you tell us your sentiments on this anniversary day?

[Answer] Frankly, I have two sentiments: First of all, the legitimate feeling a leader naturally gets when he feels respected and is unconditionally supported by his entire people.

Indeed, I owe a lot to my people, and I feel legitimately proud each time I remember that historic day of 24 November 1965 when, with my comrades in arms, I took the responsibility of taking the reigns of this country into my hands. As you know, everything was in confusion. I asked everybody to follow me from the very first day. This password was respected without any failure, and only God knows the tribulations that have marked the 15 years of our revolution: aggression in Shaba on two occasions, natural calamities in Sukavu and Yambuku, grave economic difficulties since the great world crisis in 1974, etc....

In all these delicate situations, the people have so far remained united as a single person behind their leader. It is truly a source of great satisfaction to the leader who is talking to you. The other sentiment is hope. I have great hope in the future of my country. I need not tell you that as far as potentials are concerned, our chances for survival are quite assured for the years ahead. Furthermore, the country has an active and dynamic youth, and this generation of tomorrow gives every reason for hope. Finally, the geopolitical situation of our country in the heart of the African Continent naturally leads us to play a predominant role in it.

[Question] Since 24 November 1965, the state and party organs have undergone drastic changes, the last of which was the creation of a Central Committee. Do these changes mean that the experiments you have been carrying out so far have not given you full satisfaction, or is it a problem of individuals?

[Answer] I partly answered your question when I was just talking to you about the concept of the revolution. We must avoid complacence, the beaten track that leads to sclerosis and inertia. The human problem, of course, is undoubtedly the greatest problem in all human organizations and in whatever human endeavor. This problem has always arisen in the history of humanity. It is arising today and it will arise again tomorrow. As far as we are concerned, it is not all the experiments we have carried out that have been a failure. It is the other way around.

Right from its creation in May, 1967, the popular movement of the revolution was undeniably dynamic. We can say that today the problem of its implantation into the remotest parts of the country no longer exists. Everywhere, from the north to the south, from east to west, we hear the same slogans, the same songs, the same aspirations; in short, the party's presence is felt everywhere, and this we owe to all the organizations we have set up since 1967. However, the constant analysis we have to make as the head of this country often brings us to deplore some slips, especially on the part of cadres, and these slips sometimes create some sort of gap between the high authorities and the people. In fact, it is a problem of training, and we cannot accept the fact that the people should not be trained or be badly trained.

Furthermore, the evolution of our society has brought in its wake many real needs: That of greater participation by the people in the exercise of power. That is, what we often call the game of democracy; this process has been going on since 1 July 1977. Today it has reached a point of no return. If we are objective, we will realize that our country has gone very far in this field.

Let us take, for example, the organ in charge of inspiration, orientation and decision-making in our country and see the changes it has gone through precisely in the way of a deeper democratization. In fact, for 10 years--from 1967 to 1977--the political bureau, the decision-making body, comprised a small number of members appointed by myself.

After 1977, some of the members were appointed directly by the people. And now, with the Central Committee, the decision-making organ is stronger than before. All the socioprofessional categories of our country now participate in the orientation, decision-making and inspiration bodies. In fact, the changes we are making are intended to improve the results we want to obtain from our actions. Although these changes sometimes come about for purely structural reasons, very often they are done as a result of human problems.

[Question] When you took power in 1965, you made a speech at the 20 May Stadium in which you described the economic and social situation of the country as catastrophic. Now, 15 years later, how do you feel generally about this situation?

[Answer] Generally, as you are saying, I am satisfied with the road along which we have traveled since 1965. Why? Because in my opinion, what appears to be the more important today than what I deplored at the 20 May stadium in 1965 is that we have now been able to lay solid foundations and create the necessary tools for our economic development of tomorrow. On this score, it is better not to cry apocalypse because of the difficult economic situation we are experiencing but which everyone else in the world is experiencing too. Let us recall the period from 1965 to 1973. We built an economic infrastructure that earned us a lot of admiration from every observer. The truth is that since 1974, with the great crisis in the international monetary system, the great world recession, the rise of the oil producing countries, the fall in prices of our major export products on the world market, the precarious sitution of our means of transport for export and imports, some natural calamities we had to grapple with such as the drought that hit Lower Zaire, the volcanic eruptions of Kivu, the outbreak of cholera and two successive aggressions of Shaba--these are some of the factors that partly explain the delay in the normal rhythm of our development program that we launched since 1965. But all the same, the general economic system, with all the revival measures we have taken and which are being strictly applied now, seems to me to be more viable than that inherited in 1965.

[Question] Point 13 of the declaration of the military high command of 24 November 1965 stressed the need to ensure prosperity, which has been seriously lacking in Zaire since the attainment of its independence. It was for this purpose that I and again you gave watchwords and took measures like "let's roll up our sleeves," "agriculture: priority of priorities," "the spirit of Salongo," and others. There are some people who maintain that all these programs did not bear all the expected fruits. Do you believe this? And what reasons do you give to support this?

[Answer] If you have good memory, I was myself the first to admit the fact that concrete achievements on the land have not measured up to the watchword on agriculture to which you are refering. There, too, all those factors I enumerated to you in my answer to the preceding question which created serious obstacles in the execution of our programs must be borne in mind.

On the other hand, one must also be frank enough to admit the personal responsibility of all those who were charged with promoting the agricultural activities and who sometimes received substantial loans for that purpose. In fact, their responsibility cannot be overlooked.

[Question] There has been talk about the plan bearing your name, the Mobutu plan of economic recovery of our country, for 3 years now. There have been numerous consultations with Zaire's partners, and yet the implementation and concrete realization of this plan seems to pose some problems, mainly on the side of foreign partners called upon to give their added contribution for its total success. In your view, what could justify what appears to be the reluctance or hesitation of our partners, whereas Zaire, for its part, has already worked out and continues to work out gradually the necessary changes, the internal efforts that the international authorities believe should go hand in hand with the external contribution to recovery?

[Answer] There is neither hesitation or procrastination. In the first place, the Mobutu plan is an affair of the Zairians themselves. But as you have well remarked, we work hand in hand with our foreign partners. Some agreements covering several of its aspects have been concluded.

There is the aspect of pure technical assistance to be given to institutions such as the Bank of Zaire and the Department of Finance. This is something that was accomplished a long time ago.

There is the aspect of foreign financial contributions following our execution of the stabilization program concluded in the agreement with the International Monetary Fund. In this regard, things are also going smoothly. It is in this way that during last year we were able to make two drawings from the International Monetary Fund in view of the satisfactory results we achieved in budget management.

And do not forget either that the emergency aid that was promised by all the countries that first met in June 1980 and then in November of the same year has for the most part been released to us. What gives you the impression of some slowness is the general slow process of access to the extended facility which permits immediate enjoyment of relatively substantial amounts for financing a true program of boosting production.

In this connection, I can tell you that everything is now functioning, and I can even say that we are about ready to start this phase. In fact, we have perfectly fulfilled all the conditions required for this phase, as much in the field of budget management at the level of the department of finance as in our credit on external payment. In fact, things are going normally. One must not fall into the trap of some external propaganda eminating from certain circles known to us for their aversion for Zaire--circles that derive pleasure from characterizing Zaire as a country that cannot readily be trusted. In fact, the relations [words indistinct] quite the contrary, if one were to be honest.

What is needed is to recreate the conditions for sound financial management in the country and to respect our commitments to our creditors. This is what we do to the great satisfaction of all. And we are beginning to reap the fruits of our efforts, even if this may appear to be somewhat slow, because our concern is to build on sound and solid foundations.

[Question] In comparison with the need for exploiting our country's enormous potential, Zaire's external debts seem to be large considering the difficulties relating to the annual servicing of these debts. You have taken certain measures to modify some provisions in the investment code aimed at reducing, if not the level, at least the rhythm of growth of these debts. How is the exploitation of the economic potentials going to contribute to the reduction in our external commitments?

[Answer] First of all, when you talk about Zaire's large external debt, to whom or what are you comparing these debts? No doubt you know that some countries are 10, 20 or 100 times more indebted than we are. If you consider our economic weight with all our country's potential, our $5 billion external debt is relatively negligible. It is, however, good that you raised the question of the investment code, which we have modified. In fact, the 1969 investment code seems to be partly responsible for this indebtedness since its liberal character made the country take on a number of debts that it had guaranteed almost without any special conditions. For a year now, we have modified things as part of the reorganization measures that you know about. It goes without saying that gradually increasing production will help reduce our indebtedness because with a greater maneuvering margin as far as our balance of payments is concerned, we will be able to cope more easily with our commitments. This is all the more reason why we laid greater emphasis on agriculture, local manufacturing in industries and agro-based industries in our program of economic recovery. These sectors --agriculture and agro-based industries--will not only enable us to generate foreign exchange but will also help us save a lot of it. This is true with the entire manufacturing sector which, in our country, is very important and very diversified.

[Question] Despite the great achievements of your regime--which has been able to restore peace, calm and tranquility in the country and especially to generate a revolutionary national awareness--you have continued to castigate certain types of behavior by some party cadres. On 1 July 1977, you gave the people the opportunity to express themselves better: You enabled the people to criticize and condemn the cadres who fail to work in the people's interest. You resumed the same topic on 4 February 1980 by condemning the irresponsibility and cupidity of some cadres. You admitted that these cadres have acted with impunity for a long time. Citizen president, on the eve of the 16th anniversary of your regime, how do you intend to put an end to this inertia and at the same time overcome the weak points of some cadres and the conspiracy that has resulted in the freedom from punishment being enjoyed by some cadres?

[Answer] I have often spoken ill of some cadres. It must be understood that the human problem is the most difficult one for a head to solve. If you observe my strategy closely, you will note that apart from the punishment which must be inflicted --and which is sometimes very severe--I have been increasingly trying to allow the people to express themselves by enlarging the forum for discussions and decision-making as well as by ensuring adequate leadership for our militant masses. I would like to finally establish a system in which the people will gradually become responsible for the direct punishment of the cadre because they will be in a position to denounce his errors more easily than they were able to do in the past. It is in this context that the importance which we are going to accord to the commission of discipline created within the central committee must be understood. It is in this same context that one must appreciate the importance of the controls that will be introduced in the executive organs: in the political bureau, with its new attributions, and in the legislative council, thanks to its parliamentary activities, which you know about. Punishment will be as sure as it will be implacable.

[Question] Zaire knows the price of peace. It has, in fact, been enjoying peace for 15 years now. But is Africa, too, enjoying peace?

[Answer] [Passage indistinct] A wave of perturbations.

There are conflicts in the north with the western Saharan problem, in the Horn of Africa, in central Africa, and in the southern part of the continent. First of all, it can be observed with happiness that colonialism in Africa is on its way out, since, today, the whole of the continent is almost entirely liberated except Namibia and South Africa, which still pose serious problems of relations between colonizers and the colonized. And here too, it must be hoped that the process which led other African peoples to taste the fruit of freedom and independence will not halt indefinitely at the doors of Namibia. There will come a time when history will also give its final verdict on this part of Africa. This should not escape anyone.

But there is not just the southern part. Numerous conflicts currently oppose numerous independent African states, conflicts originated at times by territorial claims, by the interference in the internal affairs of others or at times by deliberate attempts at destabilization and so on. This is a deplorable situation which does no honor to the continent.

[Question] Armed struggle in the southern part of the continent is a necessity. It is caused by the absence of constructive dialogue between the ruling minority and the oppressed majority deprived of all rights. It, therefore, aims at the total emancipation of Africa. But can we say as much about the civil war in Chad, the situation in the Horn of Africa, in western Sahara....?

[Answer] As long as Africa does not play its own game, in other words, does not act in the interests of its sons and daughters, it will not be spared from internal dissension, conflicts and armed confrontations. This is a truth which African leaders must always realize. It is the very future of our continent which is at stake. And on looking carefully at things, it can be observed that in all the conflicts which you have just cited, be it in Chad, in the Horn of Africa or in western Sahara, the key player, the one who really pulls the strings, is not African.

[Question] East-West detente is an illusion which essentially benefits the Soviet bloc, mainly Moscow, according to the Chinese. And Beijing reaffirmed this position to President Giscard d'Estaing who just visited China. Detente, in fact, only exists between the two superpowers or, at least, between the powers of some importance, whereas the Third World has, since the end of the World War II, been caught up in a permanent state of tension and war. Yesterday, it was Korea, Indochina, the Middle East, Latin America, Algeria.... today, it is Afghanistan, Indochina, the Middle East, Latin America.... In a nutshell, this situation stems from the retreat of the West, according to the view of President Houphouet Boigny, who adds that Africa is caught in a spiral of armed violence owing to the less-than-friendly behavior of the West toward African nations.

What could you tell us on this subject, citizen president, in the light of the experience gained by our country over these past 15 years?

[Answer] I addressed the United Nations General Assembly on 4 October 1973. I think that my stand on the relations between Africa and the West, for example, or on those between the industrialized countries was clearly defined and my position has remained the same up until now. You will remember that with regard to cooperation I once asked the question: Who is assisting whom?

The (?main) problem for Africans is not detente and disarmament but the problems of hunger and ignorance which are staring them in the face. How are we going to feed our peoples? How are we going to educate our peoples? Another problem facing us Africans is that of fair trade. What should we do to obtain fair and equitable remuneration for our raw materials? What should we do to safeguard our independence and territorial integrity which are constantly threatened by destabilization attempts? These are, in short, what I believe should be some of the worries of the African countries. And these are the problems we should think about.

[Question] What do you think about the future of the North-South dialogue and the relations between the industrialized and underequipped countries?

[Answer] The future of this dialogue and of the relations between the industrialized and underequipped countries in general will depend on a fundamental change of the attitudes of our partners in the industrialized countries. The African countries must be considered more and more as veritable partners who also have something to bring to others. We are not only here to receive and live on alms and charity. We have a lot of work to do to free the relations between the industrialized and underequipped countries from all complexes. This is, in short, a cultural problem on which all the rest will depend.

[Question] What question would you like to be asked and which we have not yet asked?

[Answer] It is odd that human rights has not been mentioned in this interview. And you know that a certain section of the foreign press which is very well known for its hostility toward our country has made the problem of human rights the main reason for its attacks on Zaire. But I understand you; one does not ask such ridiculous questions when one wants to be serious. This is because one cannot accuse a country like Zaire of violating human rights. Besides, those who have been criticizing us in this connection have not defined what they understand by this notion of human rights. This has become a routine, an easy outlet and a means of distraction for those who are short of inspiration. It is a pity to note that some humanitarian organizations did not hesitate to sell their dignity and credibility for the benefit of some (?dishonest) people who are determined to sustain a campaign of systematic denigration which is manipulated by certain well-known foreign circles. But, as I have always said, our conscience is clear as far as this is concerned. Our only preoccupation is to achieve our country's economic recovery in the interest of our people's social well-being and progress.

FAZ HOSTS DINNER FOR CHINESE MILITARY DELEGATION

AB231154 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1328 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Kisangani, 22 Nov (AZAP)--The third military region of the Zairian Armed Forces [FAZ] gave a dinner at the Pergola Restaurant on Friday evening in honor of the Chinese military delegation that is visiting the strike commando brigade being trained in Kisangani with the assistance of China.

The two commissioners of the region, Citizen Sukadi and Citizen Pambiavawainsi and military officers of the Kisangani garrison took part in the toast. The chief of staff of the third military region, Colonel Makumbi, strongly stressed that the defense of Zaire remains the major preoccupation of the founding chairman and president of the republic, Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko.

It is in this perspective, he said, that the Sino-Zairian military agreements on the exchange of experience between the two armies can be appreciated.

Earlier, Colonel Makumbi said he was happy about the visit of the Chinese mission, because it has permitted the solution of certain pending problems of the brigade. He assured the Chinese experts of the support of the local civil and military authorities for the accomplishment of their mission.

Taking the floor in turn, the leader of the Chinese military delegation, Division General Yin Zhuozhen commended the efforts made in all fields by the Zairian people under their guidance and exalted the excellent relations which exist between Peking and Kinshasa.

After expressing happiness over the warm welcome accorded his delegation since its arrival in Zaire, the Chinese general affirmed that the military cooperation between the two countries was a give and take process.

He then said that China attaches a prize of honor to the training of the strike commando brigade in fruitful cooperation between Zairians and Chinese and went on to say that he was happy about the good relations which link the instructors of the two countries charged with this training.

The military attache to the Embassy of Zaire in Peking also took part in the dinner.

The Chinese military delegation leaves Kisangani tomorrow for Kinshasa, where it will continue its mission in Bas Zaire.

BENIN

KEREKOU RECEIVES CHADIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

AB242106 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] The Chadian foreign minister, Mr Acyl Ahamet Aghbach was this morning received in audience by President Kerekou at the state house. Talking about the possible signing on 28 November of a cease-fire with Hissein Habre's armed forces of the north, Mr Acyl Ahamet Aghbach said that the Chadian Government has always wished to find an African solution to the conflict. The GUNT [Transitional National Union Government] foreign minister has denounced those countries trying to give assistance to Hissein Habre and his troops.

On the other hand, Hissein Habre has pledged his belief in a peaceful settlement of the conflict. He said he has not yet received an official message but he hurriedly added that he was against any agreement aiming at legitimizing the government of Doka. Doka is President Goukouni Queddei's residence.

IVORY COAST

FINAL RESULTS OF SECOND ROUND LEGISLATIVE ELECTION

AB241400 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Summary] "The list of all the deputies to the new National Assembly is now known. Out of the 147 seats at stake in the legislative elections, 74 were won in the first round of elections which took place on 9 November. The winners of the remaining 73 seats were known after the second round of elections which took place yesterday."

Out of 80 former deputies who sought reelection, only 27 were reelected. Of the five ministers in the present government who contested seats in the National Assembly, only Mr Etienne Ahin, minister of social welfare, lost.

ASSEMBLY ESTABLISHES DIRECTLY ELECTED VICE PRESIDENCY

AB260951 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 0900 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] An important meeting was held yesterday evening at the National Assembly. The parliamentarians reached a decision on a bill concerning the institution of a vice presidency of the Republic of the Ivory Coast. By this law, therefore, the post of vice president has been created, and its holder, previously chosen by the head of state, will be elected by the people at the same time as the head of state. It is this vice president who by right will become the president of the republic in the event of the post becoming vacant or of absolute hinderance of the president.

NIGERIA

SENATE HEAD COMMENTS ON RECONCILIATORY ROLE IN CHAD

AB241326 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] The president of the Senate, Dr Joseph Wayas, has said that Nigeria's reconciliatory role in Chad has reduced hostility and bloodshed in the country. The Senate president, who was speaking in London, explained that Nigeria's role was that of a mediator at the request of the Chadians. He said that Nigeria could not take sides because it would be against the charter of the Organization of African Unity, OAU, which forbids intervention in member countries' internal affairs.

SHAGARI CALLS ON AIR FORCE TO MAKE OPTIMUM USE OF FUNDS

AB231020 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] President Shehu Shagari has spoken of the need for the Nigerian Air Force to make the optimum use of funds and (?defense forces) at its disposal. The president said that in the face of (?competing) demand, the federal government was determined to ensure that available resources were judiciously distributed for the fulfillment of the national goals and aspirations. President Shehu Shagari made the declaration in Lagos yesterday at the ceremony marking the fourth Nigeria Air Force Day.

He gave the assurance that the federal government would accord adequate priority to the need of the air force to enhance its state of preparedness. President Shehu Shagari remarked that this was very crucial in the light of recent developments in some African countries where, he said, the situation had become too volatile. Nigeria, he added, will therefore not toy with her defense.

Yesterday's ceremony was highlighted with a display of men and equipment of the air force.

SHAGARI PRESENTS 1981 BUDGET PROPOSAL TO ASSEMBLY

AB241330 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] President Shehu Shagari has proposed an expenditure of 12.279 billion naira for the services of the federation during the next financial year beginning in January. Out of this, 3.297 billion naira is for recurrent expenditure, while 8.982 billion naira will be for capital projects.

President Shehu Shagari presented the budget proposals to a joint session of the National Assembly in Lagos today. He said that the import liberalization policy introduced by the federal government last year was having a healthy effect on the economy of the federation and will be maintained. President Shehu Shagari added that the reduction of duty on imported raw materials used in the manufacture of components will be granted on a sliding scale. This, the president said, will encourage the establishment of industries in the hinterland and reduce the burden on the already congested cities nearer to the ports. He stated that the overall aim of these proposals was to encourage actual manufacturing rather than mere assembling. Additionally, he hoped that the change in the fiscal strategy will increase employment opportunities for the people.

On income policy, President Shehu Shagari announced that the federal government has formalized the establishment of a National Productivity Committee. This committee, designed to promote productivity consciousness in the country, has already made some modest achievements in focusing attention on three critical sectors of the economy--agriculture, manufacturing and public utilities.

On agriculture, the president said that in an effort to encourage farmers to remain in agriculture and to boost productivity, the federal government has decided that during the 1981 fiscal year, producer prices will be made sufficiently attractive. With regard to housing, the president announced that the contruction of the 2,000 housing units has commenced in each state of the federation. He disclosed that the Federal Mortgage Bank was to receive 50 million naira to augment its resources for granting housing loans.

The president further stated that henceforth licenses will no longer be issued to individuals but direct to government agencies for the importation and selling of certain food items like rice at controlled prices. He announced that he has set up a task force to monitor the new system for the importation and distribution of essential commodities.

The presentation of the budget was delayed for over 2 hours because of power failure in the National Assembly. The president of the Senate, Dr Joseph Wayas, had to adjourn the meeting for sometime to allow NEPA [National Electric Power Authority] to restore the power supply.

Further Details

AB251612 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] President Shehu Shagari is in Obudu, Cross River State, on a private visit. Yesterday President Shehu Shagari presented the 1981 budget proposals to the National Assembly. In the budget speech, the president proposed an expenditure of 12.279 billion naira for the services of the federal government during the next financial year. Of this 3.297 billion naira is for recurrent expenditure while 8.982 billion naira will be for capital projects.

The highest allocation, which is 1.421 billion naira is for industries, including iron and steel development. Agriculture has 1.162 billion naira, out of which 40 million naira will go to the Nigerian Agricultural and Cooperative Fund and 32 million naira for the agricultural credit guarantee scheme. Education has 718 million naira, housing 510 million naira and telecommunications 419 million naira.

The appropriation bill also said that 97 million naira will go to the Nigerian police force, while an additional sum of 350 million naira will be allocated to the federal capital territory, Abuja, in addition to the 359 million naira made in the 1981 estimate.

President Shehu Shagari also announced the reorganization of the Ministry of External Affairs to enable it to perform its statutory functions effectively. The president revealed that the ministry was being provided with more funds. Allocation to the ministry in the new budget proposal is 69.7 million naira compared with about 39 million naira in the current financial year ending next month.

Another sector which received special attention in President Shehu Shagari's budget speech was iron and steel development, to which 1.09 billion naira has been allocated. The president disclosed that the Alaja steel plant will be commissioned on schedule in 1981. He also reported that work was going on satisfactorily on the steel rolling mills at Katsina, Oshogbo and Jos, and that they were expected to produce iron bars and rods by August 1982.

The president told the assembly that the figures in the budget proposals were tentative and were based on the federal government's revenue expectations calculated on the revenue sharing formula.

UPPER VOLTA

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS ON 25 NOV MILITARY COUP

Radio Explanation

AB260856 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0730 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] As you know, our country has been living through a time of change since yesterday, Tuesday. The hour has truly come for a new orientation of efficiency toward real awareness for better development. In fact, since yesterday Upper Volta has been ruled by a Military Committee of Redress for National Progress, (CMRPN).

This committee has decided to put the house in order after observing for several years that acute deficiencies have shown up in all sectors of our development.

In the proclamation made intermittently, yesterday, Tuesday at our broadcasting station by Colonel Saye Zerbo, the Military Committee of Redress for National Progress deplored especially the persistent worsening of the social and economic situation that our country has been experiencing. It is no secret to anyone that several of our villages have been declared distress areas due to the damage caused by the drought, and now this problem is compounded by the serious academic crisis. There is, above all, the crucial problem of the security of the citizens.

While waiting for the establishment of certain institutions, according to the CMRPN proclamation, the present constitution has been suspended, the government and the National Assembly have been dissolved, and the parties and political (?activities) have been banned. The proclamation also stresses that international agreements will be respected, press freedom will be guaranteed and in the same way the freedom of thought and worship will be respected. A curfew from 1900 to 0600 in the morning has been declared all over national territory until further notice. All workers are invited to go back to work from this morning at 0700.

Warning to Curfew Violators

AB251828 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1820 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] The public is reminded that a curfew is imposed from 1900 to 0600 until further notice. Consequently, any person not possessing a pass duly issued by the competent authorities and who is found outside his place of residence during the curfew hours will be severely punished. Competent authorities means the commander of the national gendarmerie as far as the city of Ouagadougou is concerned, regimental commanders in towns where military garrisons exist and gendarmerie brigade commanders in all other localities.

Communique on Public Building Access

AB252050 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2040 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Communique of the Military Committee of Redress for National Progress]

[Text] The Military Committee of Redress for National Progress announces that from Wednesday, 26 November, at 0700 access to ministerial buildings will be free.

Lamizana's House Arrest

AB260828 Paris AFP in French 0802 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Ouagadougou, 26 Nov (AFP)--The former Upper Voltan head of state, Gen Aboubacar Sangoule Lamizana, who was toppled by a coup on Tuesday, has been placed under house arrest by the new authorities, military sources from the Voltan capital announced on Wednesday.

The former president still lives in the official residence, which has been his since he came to power in 1966 and which is situated near the famous 3 January Square, from where the popular revolt that brought him to power when he was the army chief of general staff started.

Many other civilian and military officials are also under arrest, according to military reports cited by the local correspondent of AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE in his first release from Ouagadougou, a town which has been cut off from the outside world up to now.

This is the case especially with the members of the government, the speaker of the National Assembly and the secretary general of President Lamizana's Upper Voltan Democratic Party for the city of Ouagadougou, Mr Casimir Tapsoba. Gen Baby Sy, former chief of defense staff and chancellor of the national orders and the chief of defense staff, Gen Jean Bila Zagre, have also been arrested. With the exception of the National Assembly speaker--who is under house arrest--all these persons are being detained in a military camp near the capital.

The most complete calm reigns in Ouagadougou, whose inhabitants are going about their normal business. Finally, it has been learned that the Combined Forces Support Regiment (RIA), which toppled President Lamizana under the command of Col Saye Zerbo, had been supported by another unit, the Paracommando Regiment (RPC). This regiment, which is usually stationed at Dedegou (230 kilometers northwest of Ouagadougou), had arrived in the capital to prepare for the 11 December parade marking the anniversary of the proclamation of the republic.

MOZAMBIQUE

GOVERNMENT AGREES TO HOST UN CONFERENCE ON NAMIBIA

LD252030 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 25 Nov 80 EA

[Text] Joaquim Chissano, minister of foreign affairs of our country, has said that the Mozambique Government has answered positively the request from the UN secretary general to hold the conference on Namibia in Maputo. Speaking to the Mozambique information media, Joaquim Chissano said that the Mozambique Government accepted the request yesterday and that the UN secretary general was informed immediately of this decision.

Minister Joaquim Chissano said that Kurt Waldheim informed the Mozambique authorities that South Africa and SWAPO have agreed that the conference should take place in Maputo. He said that Mozambique was consulted on the possibility of holding the conference, of a Lancaster-house type, in Maputo and that the government is awaiting a final reply from Kurt Waldheim as to whether the conference will or will not take place in Maputo.

Mozambique considers that this will be a conference between SWAPO and South Africa under the auspices of the UN and in accordance with previous discussions of the frontline heads of state, according to Joaquim Chissano, Mozambique foreign minister. The proposal suggests that the conference should start on 7 January 1981, but Minister Joaquim Chissano said that Mozambique would like the conference to take place earlier, in December.

SOUTH AFRICA

BOTHA: GOVERNMENT WILL NOT ATTEND SOUTH-WEST AFRICA TALKS

LD251140 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] The South African foreign minister, Mr Roelof Botha, told Radio RSA this morning that the South African Government would not attend the [South-West Africa] conference as a participating party. The administrator general of South-West Africa would be requested to indicate whom he thought should attend the conference. Mr Botha said this was one of the more important points insisted upon by the parties in South-West Africa. South African officials, he said, might be nearby to act as advisers in the background but the administrator general and delegations from South-West Africa would be the actual participants in the conference. Mr Botha said it was important to note that the South African Government had been contacted about the delegations wishing to attend. There had been no agreement that the delegations would consist of South Africa and SWAPO.

JOHANNESBURG CITES LEADERS ON SOUTH-WEST AFRICAN MEETING

LD252332 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Reaction to the suggested United Nations-supervised conference on the future of South-West Africa, Namibia, has been varied among the leaders of the internal political parties. The secretary general of the Namibia Independent Party, Mrs Abrahams, said she was very pleased with the idea which she believed had resulted from a proposal her party had made to the United Nations in May. She was adamant that her party would not attend the talks if an invitation and funding were not received from the United Nations itself. The president of the South-West African National Union, Mr Gerson Veil, also welcomed the proposal and said that his party was prepared to go but only on condition that UN funding was provided because SWAPO had received UN funding for long enough.

The leader of the Herstigte Nasionals Party in South-West Africa, Namibia, Mr. Becker, rejected the value of the conference and said that his party would not do business with the United Nations or the frontline states. The conference would not succeed because of the many divergent groups who would take part. A leader of the national party in the territory, Mr. Du Plessis, said the proposals about the conference had not been considered by his party and he could make no statement before such consultations.

A representative for SWAPO at the United Nations, Mr Guererab, says that his organization is definitely not interested in a conference on South-West Africa, Namibia, in which the internal political parties take part. In a telephone interview with Radio South-West Africa, Mr Guererab said that he had been given the assurance by the UN secretary general, Dr Waldheim, that if the internal parties attended the proposed conference they would form part of the South African delegation. Mr Guererab said that he had been given to understand that the conference would be between South Africa and SWAPO with the so-called frontline states, Nigeria and the five-nation Western contact group present. Asked what he would do if SWAPO should lose an election under UN supervision, Mr Guererab said that he would abide by the result of the elections.

COMMENTARY SAYS STATESMANSHIP NEEDED ON SOUTH-WEST AFRICA

LD251722 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Station commentary]

[Excerpt] Living up admirably to his reputation for diplomatic artfulness the United Nations secretary general, Kurt Waldheim, has produced proposals for a multi-party conference on South-West Africa designed to satisfy all sides in the issue. They are vague enough to be publicly portrayed as representing totally contradictory standpoints. And whether they can make any useful contribution in their present form to a resolution of the issue is at least highly disputable. The danger now is that the diplomat may have succeeded too well. In ignoring the question of the status of participants in a multiparty conference presided over by a UN representative, Dr Waldheim has evaded the essence in the task that has been assigned to the world body. That task is to be the impartial supervisor over a democratic process of self-determination for the people of South-West Africa, a process that necessarily includes publicly demonstrating equal treatment of all political parties that claim a popular following in the territory.

Dr Waldheim is in an understandable dilemma. SWAPO insists that it will talk only to the South African Government and that the elected parties may be present only as subsidiary members of Pretoria's delegation. South Africa, as Foreign Minister Pik Botha has again emphasized, insists on maintaining the principle of self-determination accepted by the UN and the Western five, and hence on participation by the elected leaders as independent negotiators, and its own attendance merely as an adviser.

Dr Waldheim's dilemma consists in the awareness that while South Africa is right, SWAPO has the support of the Third World socialist bloc that has a majority at the United Nations. The secretary general has sought escape in a formula that allows each side to claim that its stand has been vindicated. The maneuver may succeed in patching together some sort of conference, but it is an abdication of his responsibility actively to demonstrate equal treatment of all parties. Such a demonstration of impartiality in a situation in which the parties will thrash out together the mechanics of the independence process is the whole point of a multiparty conference. Without it the conference would degenerate into endless bickering over procedural technicalities. Not only would it almost certainly not succeed in resolving any substantive questions, but there would be no hope of Dr Waldheim's timetable leading to independence for South-West Africa by the end of next year being achieved.